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PENTAGON PROPOSES 'SIMPLIFYING' NUCLEAR DECISION

LD231604 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Who Can Authorize the Start of a Nuclear War?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Clearly encouraged by the Reagan administration's refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union and to undertake a commitment not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, the most adventurist of U.S. military are making proposals about "simplifying" the procedure of unleashing by the United States of a nuclear war.

As was reported by U.S. Congressman Norman Dicks, at a meeting of the House Subcommittee on Defence Appropriations, a certain brigadier general from the Pentagon demanded that U.S. Army officers be authorised to use nuclear weapons in Europe without the authorization of the U.S. President.

As is known, according to the so-called "Athens precepts," adopted by NATO in 1962, the use of nuclear weapons requires both the agreement of the U.S. President and of the government of the country in which these weapons are deployed. However, as follows from the official documents of the U.S. Senate, these precepts contain highly substantive exceptions. Among other things, consultations concerning the use of nuclear weapons will be pursued only if this is permitted by time and circumstances, and the nuclear power, the United States, must have the decisive say in the question of using nuclear weapons.

The Western press has already expressed the opinion that the "two-keys" mechanism in the use of nuclear weapons in NATO may be modified in the conditions of a sharpening of East-West relations, since allegedly the transmission of the decision of the U.S. President to the troops about starting a nuclear attack "can take too much time."

Some knowledgeable Western specialists assert that already now the commanders of U.S. artillery howitzer units deployed in Western Europe have been given the right to use nuclear ammunition "in the case of the threat of the capture of nuclear artillery positions by the enemy."

The U.S. Department of the Army made a statement to the effect that it allegedly does not intend to demand changes in the present procedures of decision-making regarding the use of nuclear weapons.

However, the very nature of the discussion now held in the USA about the use of nuclear weapons and statements of high-ranking Pentagon representatives give one the measure of the cyncial irresponsibility with which Washington officials treat the destinies of the peoples of the world, including the destinies of the American people.

If the U.S. administration and the governments of other NATO countries intend, under the cover of loud statements about peace to pursue further the line of the arms race and nuclear confrontation, they will assume a heavy responsibility for the dangerous consequences that may ensue.

U.S. PLANS TO 'DOUBLE' NEUTRON WEAPON ARSENAL

LD251446 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 25 Jul 82

["Dangerous Step" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 25 TASS -- News analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Thus Washington has made a new step towards a further build-up of the race of nuclear armaments: A decision has been taken on practically doubling the American neutron weapons arsenals. Albeit, as follows from the report in the London OBSERVER today, the Washington administration intends to keep this decision "highly classified", news about it has already leaked into the press and immediately set off alarm and protests among wide public circles.

These protests are natural, as the decision is fresh evidence of Washington's extremely dangerous approach to international affairs. This decision is part of such phenomena as the sharp increase in military spendings continuing in the United States, the striving of the United States to upset in its favour the existing balance of strategic potentials, preparations under way for the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. All this is fresh proof of the fact that Washington is hell-bent on upsetting the rough parity of forces, which has taken shape in the world, regards force, "the nuclear stick" as being the main and almost sole instrument of its foreign policy.

In trying to justify this aggressive militaristic line, certain circles in the USA are attempting to prove with an air of seriousness the "advantages" of the neutron weapon on the basis of the claim that it kills people, while leaving material values intact. This is in practice "humanism" and "morality" in Washington's policy. The arguments of some American figures that the neutron charges are allegedly a "deterrent", which does not increase the probability of a nuclear war breaking out, do not hold water either. The neutron weapon is a thermonuclear weapon and being such it is offensive, and according to the school of thought in NATO presently it can be used at any stage of an armed conflict, including at its very outset, and, as a rule, "in package" with the use of other types of tactical nuclear weapons. Needless to say, the appearance of neutron charges in NATO's arsenals and the growth of their numbers signal a lowering of the so-called "nuclear threshold" and can, consequently, only increase the risk of a nuclear catastrophe breaking out.

Artillery charges with neutron warheads, whose production is to be doubled in the USA, are designed for the howitzers, which are among the weapons of the NATO armies in Western Europe. In other words, the point at issue is that it is precisely the "European theatre of military operations" (as the Washington strategists are cynically describing Europe already today), which is to become a test range, where it is planned to use sophisticated barbaric concepts of "limited", "preventive" and other nuclear wars planned in the USA. But they arouse well-founded indignation and strong protests in Europe, as they are in direct and crying conflict with the objective of strengthening peace and security in the European Continent, the lofty aims placed on record in the Helsinki Final Act, which, it must be recalled, for that matter, was signed by the USA, too.

The decision taken in the USA on an increase in neutron weapons arsenals is fresh evidence of the hypocrisy of the claims made in Washington about its intention to seek agreement on a cut in nuclear weapons. It is not a termination of material preparations for war, but on the contrary, a build-up of the arms race and tensions, a stake placed on force which is the essence of the policy pursued by the present American administration. This is a dangerous policy.

U.S. DEVELOPING PSYCHOCHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD231412 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2210 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS) -- At the present time, when plans are being laid in official Washington for the waging of a "limited" nuclear war, strategists here are once more nurturing ideas for the stepped-up development and production of new types of psychochemical weapons, writes PRAVDA reporting from New York. As was divulged by authoritative sources to the authors M. Lee and B. Shlein of the book "The CIA and the Generation of Psychochemical Weapons" excerpts of which were published by the journal MOTHER JONES, the Reagan administration is planning to spend 10 million dollars in the near future for this purpose.

Talking about the use of the so-called "clean weapon," the poisonous substance "VZ," whose impact on the human organism is 10 times stronger than LSD, M. Lee and B. Shlein write about 3,000 Americans, mainly servicemen, being used as guinea pigs. They were poisoned not only in the laboratory, but also while on military training under conditions closely approximating combat.

Nobody accurately knows how many people have died or returned home with damaged psyches as a result of those experiments.

PRAVDA notes that according to "humanists" at the Pentagon, this "superweapon is far more advantageous than various toxic, nerve-paralyzing gases, bacteriological weapons." The latter would supposedly have more negative consequences: pollution of the air, flora and fauna, danger of effects upon the forces of the "free world," and so on. All the same, it is "cleaner" to temporarily cloud the mind of an opponent -- for example, the consciousness of the population of an entire city -- and thereby encounter no resistance.

...In terms of "sterility" the neutron bomb can possibly compete with such "clean" weaponry.

HOUSE VOTES AGAINST CHEMICAL WEAPONS FUNDS

LD231436 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 23 Jul 82

["To Ban Chemical Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

The House of Representatives of the American Congress has voted by an absolute majority vote (251 against 159) for deleting from the military budget for the next fiscal year allocations to the sum of 54 million dollars requested by the administration for the creation of one of the most terrible of modern chemical weapons -- binary weapons. This decision clearly reflects the growing alarm of the international public, including the American public, in connection with the drastic acceleration of the arms race by the Washington administration and its preparations for war with the use of various means of mass destruction of humans. It is not by chance that "Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, one of the authors of the proposal to delete these allocations, said that U.S. plans to create ever new types of chemical weapons were causing growing concern and resistance in Western Europe where it is intended to use these weapons. These plans are dangerous and unreasonable, he said, and they will not enhance but damage the interests of the national security of the United States.

It seems that the vote was influenced also by the election considerations of congressmen who are well aware of the growth of anti-war sentiments among the electorate.

The vote however did not put an end to the question of the production of binary and other chemical weapons and their deployment in other countries, in particular in Western Europe. Firstly, the decision of the House of Representatives is not the final one because the Senate, which has already discussed the bill on military allocations, left in it the money earmarked for the creation of binary weapons. This question will be discussed by a joint commission of the Congress while the administration, no doubt about it, will use the time remaining before this to put the strongest pressure on the congressmen and break their resistance. For the multi-billion programme of chemical rearmament, that was announced by the U.S. President in February of this year and in which the binary weapons are the key point, remains in force. And nobody in the United States has cancelled the Pentagon's plans of preparation for large-scale chemical warfare.

As to the scale of these preparations, even though the United States already possesses a chemical arsenal capable of destroying mankind fifty times over, it is truly without precedent.

Everything possible should be done for chemical weapons to be banished from earth. The basis for this exists. This is the draft of the basic provisions of a convention prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction, that was submitted by the Soviet Union to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, held recently in New York, and presented several days ago by the USSR delegation to the Disarmament Committee. The bilateral Soviet-American talks on chemical arms should also be resumed.

Everything should be done to remove chemical weapons from military arsenals, to prohibit them and destroy all their stockpiles on earth.

FURTHER REPORT ON ARBATOV NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE

LD241152 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] In June the New York TIMES asked Academician Georgiy Arbatov to write an article explaining the Soviet views of the Pentagon directives on defense for the years 1984 to 1988. Though Dr Arbatov responded to the request the New York TIMES had not published the article. Instead, the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA features it in the latest issue. We now present the main points of the article.

Dr Arbatov describes the Pentagon directives as plans for a total war on the Soviet Union and its allies. Total, he said, because the directives set the goal of putting an end once and for all to socialism in the Soviet Union and allied countries. The means to be used are also total, ranging from economic and technological war and unlimited subversive activities to conventional war and, if necessary, nuclear war. Dr Arbatov says that in one respect these revelations came as a surprise to the Soviet Union but, in another respect, they did not. They were not a surprise because they echo such well-known gems of the first cold war as the (Dropshot) plan of 1949 and directive (SNB 68 1950) and also because there has been more than enough evidence that the present administration in Washington includes a great many extremists. This can be seen by what the administration says and by some of what it does. On the other hand, the Soviet Union was rather surprised because in recent months different signals have begun coming from the United States, signals that were supposed to indicate a readiness for talks with the Soviet Union, for an arms reduction and the like. Some highly respected American experts even began saying there was taking place the usual movement in America from extremist positions to the center and everything was returning to normal.

Dr Arbatov observes that something different seems to have taken place, however. The administration's economic and foreign policies have both begun to come apart, producing results the very opposite of what was expected. For one, the policies have aroused fear not so much of the Soviet Union as of the United States and its leaders, and have created new difficulties in America's relations with its allies. But most important, these policies have brought into being a massive antinuclear movement, first in Europe then in the United States. Dr. Arbatov sees these developments as having forced Washington officialdom into certain political maneuvering, for once agreeing to talks with the Soviet Union. But the directives, he says, confirm not only that the adminstration's secret intentions remain what they were but that the administration is determined to continue a militaristic and frankly anti-Soviet course regardless of world realities.

Dr Arbatov asks why the United States draws up and publicizes such documents. To frighten and blackmail the Soviet Union? But isn't it naive, he says, to believe this can be done? Dr Arbatov calls attention to what the directives say about the United States setting the objective of ruining the Soviet Union with an arms race, for one making sure that Soviet assets [as heard] become outdated. Such attempts, Dr Arbatov says, have been made more than once but the Soviet Union has always responded to the American challenge by keeping its defense potential geared to national security. Dr Arbatov finds the directives very enlightening. On 9 May, he points out, President Reagan said in his speech in Eureka that when he saw President Brezhnev he would tell him the United States was ready to build a new understanding with the Soviet Union, and that President Brezhnev's government and people had nothing to fear from the United States. But, 3 weeks later, there came these directives which oblige the proper agencies of the United States to draft plans to defeat the Soviet Union at any level of armed conflict from insurgent operations to a nuclear war.

Dr Arbatov draws the following main conclusion from the Pentagon directives: The present administration, he says, will be as good and capable of doing good to the degree that it is not allowed to be bad. It will present no danger -- not only to the Soviet Union but to America and America's allies as well -- to the degree that it is not allowed to be dangerous, not allowed by economic and political realities, by the policies of other countries, by the commonsense of Americans and by the desire of nations to survive.

I hope, says Dr Arbatov, that those factors will be sufficient so that the political process will reinforce its realistic elements and return American policies to an understanding not only of antagonisms but also of the very serious and vitally important common interest of survival which demands not only talks but agreements, too, and an overall improvement in relations between our two countries. If this does not take place we can only hope the time will come when we can say that history did not begin with the present administration in Washington and will not end with it.

1981 BEDFORD SYMPOSIUM: ARENA FOR U.S. STRATEGY

LD232324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1407 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, 23 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

In an atmosphere of militarist intoxication which is being whipped up by the present Washington administration, specific plans are being worked out in the United States for the conduct of nuclear war against the USSR.

As the paper Washington POST reports, referring to documents only just made public, in October last year in Bedford, Massachusetts, a "symposium" was held on this topic. It was organized by the Department of the Air Force and the Mitre Corporation, one of the Pentagon "brain trusts." Taking part in it were such figures as former presidential aide on national security, now retired General B. Scowcroft, and R. Pipes, present member of the National Security Council. To the latter accrues a pronouncement rare in its insolence and unpardonable nature that the Soviet Union should either change its sociopolitical system or war by the United States against the Soviet Union is inevitable.

At the Bedford symposium, too, Pipes came out with a no less cynical statement. He declared, in particular, that U.S. strategy envisages striking at military installations and the command and control systems in the USSR.

The symposium discussed such "specific" matters as the maintenance of communications after the outbreak of a nuclear conflict, informing the President about its progress, reducing to a minimum the time during which he must take a decision and issue orders, and so on.

This gathering took place literally 2 weeks after President Reagan's announcement of an unprecedented strategic modernization program for the massive buildup of arsenals of the most up-to-date nuclear armaments which will cost the U.S. tax payers during the next 6 years at least $180 billion.

In this connection it cannot be regarded as anything other than yet another link in the series of militarist measures by the administration, which are directed at aggravating the international atmosphere to the utmost.

It is no accident either that the materials of the symposium "have seeped" into the press precisely at the present time when the bellicose rhetoric of the Washington leadership has intensified still more. Washington POST notes that these documents contain the "frankest utterances ever to be made public" on questions relating to the preparation and waging of nuclear war.

It is quite clear that this publication has the aim of kindling still further the military hysteria in the United States and constitutes yet another attempt to accustom Americans to the thought of the possibility and permissibility of a nuclear conflict.

PERSHING MISSILE FAILURE BODES ILL FOR W. EUROPE

LD232204 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The first test of the new American medium-range nuclear missile Pershing-2 took place at Cape Canaveral in Florida. The missile exploded 17 seconds after launching and debris fell into the ocean. More from our commentator Viktor Olin:

Armed forces officials conducting the test of Pershing-2 said nothing definite about the cause of the explosion. All the same they declared the setback would not affect the schedule for the deployment of the new missiles in Western Europe. The stationing of Pershing-2's on West German soil, along with cruise missiles in some other West European countries, is expected to start in December next year under a NATO decision for so-called rearmament.

Both medium-range missiles are to deliver nuclear warheads on targets in the USSR and other East European countries. The failure of the first test of Pershing-2 is a reminder of numerous defects found during the development of the missile. The test was postponed several times, with specialists expressing doubts on numerous occasions about the reliability of some particular units in the missile. Nevertheless, the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, took an unprecedented decision last November to start factory production of these missiles, although the weapons were not yet ready for tests.

Speaking about it, a defense expert in the Congress said the Pershing-2 missile was closely interwoven with the NATO policy and with talks on arms control -- so much so that the whole thing could end in the deployment of a system that would fail to work. The fact that this is certainly a possibility is indicated at least by this abortive launching on Cape Canaveral. It again reminded West Europeans that, in the near future, right before their windows there will appear missiles that can get out of control at any moment, explode unexpectedly or fly in a totally wrong direction -- and with nuclear warheads at that.

West Europeans have already clearly expressed their attitude to the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles on their continent in the largest-ever antiwar actions last year and this year. Washington regards these plans and their possible consequences quite differently. There are clear indications that for the American strategists Western Europe is something like a poker table with the new nuclear missiles being the highest trump in their hand, a trump that will enable them to win this would-be card game on a global scale.

U.S. POLICY: WORLD DOMINATION THROUGH STRENGTH

LD241512 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] First a few reports of the past few days. President Reagan has decided not resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a full ban of nuclear weapons tests; the new U.S. State Secretary George Shultz said that peace and security could be ensured if

America had strength; the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has endorsed spending on the production of a first batch of powerful MX intercontinental nuclear missiles; American generals would like to get the right to use tactical nuclear weapons without prior consent of the President; the Pentagon has started to set up special task forces for subversive operations on the territory of socialist and developing countries; the Americans have sunk their tanker Hercules with a bomb in its hull off the coast of Brazil -- this is more convenient and safer for them, though they have shown total disregard for the Brazilians. These are far from all the reports I could quote, but they are enough to bear out this conclusion: the Washington administration recognises only one argument, which is strength in relations with the Soviet Union, with its own allies and with the developing countries.

America has only one concern: How with the help of force of arms, ignoring the risk of a nuclear conflict, to ensure for itself at the expense of other countries the dominant role in the world, to become the ruler of the nations. Today Washington is prepared to spend not hundreds of millions but trillions of dollars for the arms race, and it is actually doing so. It also makes its NATO partners do the same. Because the United States refuses to consider the principle of equality and equal security there is no progress at the Soviet-American talks to reduce nuclear armaments. The White House has endorsed a doctrine based on the concept of the first nuclear strike. Much prominence is given to the idea that it is possible to win a nuclear war.

The menace of disaster to the world is now greater than ever. The threat is created by irresponsible, rabid actions of the United States. Finally, this statement from the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, a statement one can only agree with. In the eyes of many Europeans, and may I add not only Europeans, Ronald Reagan is above all a man one should fear. He is the first U.S. President who, as some people are concerned, can take the last decisive step to the brink, to the third all-out world war.

U.S. 'PEACE-ENDANGERING POLICY,' USSR APPROACH

LD251545 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 25 TASS -- "Real actions are needed to stop mankind from sliding into an abyss of nuclear war, to reverse the dangerous international developments and to pave the way for creating a system of universal, enduring and just peace," Vladimir Petrovskiy, Ph.D. (history), writes in an international review published by the newspaper IZVESTIYA today.

Precisely practical actions are the criteria used to appraise the approach of individual countries to this question of questions of world politics. In this respect the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament has vividly demonstrated the political divide existing between the forces which favor urgent, tangible measures to prevent nuclear war and those who, resorting to demagoguery, in actual fact gamble on the use of nuclear weapons, on nuclear war in the hope of emerging victorious from it.

New practical steps taken by the Reagan administration during and after the session to implement its unprecedented "strategic modernisation program", its demonstrative refusal to continue the talks on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests were an additional proof of that extremely peace-endangering policy, and demonstrate the real image of Washington's "peace-makers".

The discussion of the issue of curbing the arms race at the second special session demonstrated better than any, most eloquent words that those who are really interested in removing nuclear threat can rely on the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Setting a good example of a responsible approach to the future of the people, the Soviet scholar stresses, the Soviet Union proceeds from the belief in the force of human reason, from the belief that other nuclear powers can renounce outdated stereotypes inherited from the times of the former nuclear monopoly, and to put the realities of the present-day world in a different perspective.

Taking a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons against anyone -- a pledge that is of historical significance in the complex international situation -- the Soviet Union at the same time is strongly opposed to those who are hatching plans of a nuclear attack.

On the whole, Vladimir Petrovskiy writes, during the session the Soviet Union favored that the task of preventing nuclear war and containing the arms race should be solved practically, by means of concluding agreements between states.

POLICY BEHIND 'NO-FIRST-STRIKE' PLEDGE CITED

LD232125 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Excerpt] "Europe: Is there a threat?" [musical introduction] Every Wednesday in the second half of the one hour from Radio Moscow for Great Britain and Ireland we present a discussion program on the topical aspects of the current political situation in the world. The programs acquaint you with the Soviet stand concerning nuclear weapons and European security, the Soviet military doctrine, and views on the future of international relaxation. We look closely at relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. The speakers in this discussion program are the eminent Soviet scholars who wrote the recently published booklet "The Threat to Europe": Prof Vadim Sebakin, military expert Lev Semeyko, the historian Dr Daniel Proektor. And by the way you, too, can take part in these discussion programs by sending in your questions and comments. The moderator in these programs will be Nikolay Borin. [musical lead in]

[Unidentified speaker] The Soviet Union's position not to be the first to use nuclear weapons announced at the United Nations General Assembly is undoubtedly an important political move, but can it contribute to European security in any political way? I have no doubt in my mind that this unilateral decision has crucial political, military and legal implications. First of all, a major nuclear power has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and this is not an empty pledge. Nobody can accuse the Soviet Union of a breach of a commitment ever undertaken by it. Therefore the new commitment in itself is a reality of international politics, a new factor in its legal foundations. This means that if other nuclear powers undertake the same commitment, there won't be a first strike or any retalitory strike or third strike for that matter, which means in effect that nuclear war will be outlawed. The Soviet Union maintains that a first nuclear strike is tantamount to suicide. In this day and age no first nuclear strike is capable of destroying all of the enemy's nuclear weapons. Unlike the U.S. administration, the Soviet leaders recognize this fact. And this reinforces guarantees of strict observance of the Soviet commitment.

PRAVDA ANALYST ON U.S. AIMS IN DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD250626 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 25 Jul 82

["Washington's Reckless Course" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- "One is compelled to state with regret: Washington has failed to make at least some constructive steps in reply to the well-known Soviet proposals on limiting medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe," Boris Kotov writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the results of another round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

The analyst writes that the United States continues to insist on its notorious 'zero option,' the realization of which would actually mean the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. "What we see here is Washington's desire to drag out the talks and to steer them into a blind alley so as to carry through its plans for NATO's 'modernisation', under the pretext of the Soviet Union's 'intransigence'".

Boris Kotov writes that the U.S. administration is also quite willing to use the Geneva talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms as a screen for further intensifying the nuclear arms race.

"This is clearly evidenced by a letter addressed by President Reagan to the leaders of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress this week", the analyst writes. "The letter urges congressmen to undertake a firm commitment to deploy ultra-modern MX strategic missiles and support the mammoth program of strategic modernisation of the United States. In the President's view this will enable Washington to hold talks with the Soviet Union from the positions of strength, which means to doom them to failure from the very beginning".

"In addition to that one should say that last week Reagan took a decision, unprecedented in its militaristic essence: not to resume the talks with the Soviet Union and Great Britain on general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests. The talks were broken off in 1980".

"A reckless course involving fateful risks for mankind, the course steered by Washington's politicians who are uncontrollably rolling down the road of confrontation, stubbornly sabotaging the cause of disarmament and lessening the war threat, undermining the development of normal business-like relations in the world and dreaming of establishing a totalitarian order on this planet under the auspices of U.S. imperialism, will hardly ever bring them either laurels or success", PRAVDA's news analyst writes in conclusion.

MOSCOW ANTIWAR ROUNDTABLE ENDORSES USSR COURSE

PM260719 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Against the Threat of War"]

[TExt] On 15-16 July Moscow hosted a roundtable meeting of activists of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and of the socialist countries' societies of friendship with the Soviet Union on the theme "The Struggle by the Soviet Union and the Other Socialist Countries Against the Threat of a Thermonuclear War and for the Curbing of the Arms Race, Disarmament and the Continuation of the Detente Process."

Prominent international specialists, scientists and journalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Kampuchea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia exchanged opinions on topical issues of contemporary international development and discussed the situation in individual regions.

The meeting participants unanimously endorsed the foreign policy course of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community aimed at easing international tension.

The meeting participants adopted an appeal "To the Friends of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Countries Throughout the World!" which exhorts them to step up the struggle for peace, detente and mutual understanding among peoples.

'PEACE MARCH-82' ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW DESCRIBED

LD231448 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- "The prime aim of the anti-war movement in Scandinavia is" to prevent nuclear catastrophe, to expand trust and understanding between East and West, Paula Liindaa-Obenius, a public figure from Sweden, said today at a meeting at the Soviet Peace Committee. She is taking part in the "Peace March-82" that started in Stockholm on Tuesday of last week.

Welcoming the participants in the meeting, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, political news analyst of the newspaper PRAVDA Yuriy Zhukov stressed that Soviet people were unanimously supporting the peaceloving slogans under which the march was being held. "It is dangeerous madness to try to win the arms race, to hope for victory in nuclear war," he noted.

"I am taking part in the anti-war movement since the 1940's," said Raken Lapin from Norway. "Alarm for the future of my children, of all the peoples of the world is not leaving me now as well." "Today Europe reminds me of a car which has crashed and whose passengers need urgent assistance. It is important not only to appeal to the feelings of ordinary people. It is necessary to constantly explain the dangerous social and political consequences of nuclear war."

Replying to questions by the participants in the meeting members of the Soviet Peace Committee said that it was founded in 1949 and maintains permanent ties with public organisations in 130 countries.

The participants in the "Peace March-82" today visited the Committee of Soviet Women, the Union of Journalists of the USSR and other public organisations.

Further Report

LD231900 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- "Millions of ordinary people want to live in peace and friendship", a peace festival in the Soviet capital was told by (Rachel Pedersen) from Norway. She is one of the initiators of the "Peace March-82" taking part in which are representatives of the anti-war movement of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland. She stressed: "We want to tell all people of good will in the West and in the East: Unite to prevent the total nuclear destruction of civilisation".

"Mankind must do everything to enter the third millenium not with alarm for the future of civilisation but with confidence that the prospects of its development are boundless, the life on the planet is reliably protected", the meeting was told by the world first woman-cosmonaut Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova. The "Peace March-82" directed against nuclear arms, for disarmament, for peaceful skies for the present and coming generations is evidence of the unity of the anti-war forces, she said.

Every day spent in the USSR convinces us that Soviet people are sincere in their striving to achieve full disarmament and lasting peace, it was stressed at the meeting by (Inger Holmlund) from Sweden. (Restin Noren), a representative of Denmark, expressed confidence that reason and the striving for peace will take the upper hand in the continent.

The participants in the peace march today had meetings and discussions with the Soviet public at the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions and other mass organizations.

MUTUAL TRADE AMONG CEMA MEMBERS SURVEYED

LD251454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Union and other CEMA countries have increased the volume of mutual trade in the first 6 months of this year by 10 percent; this was announced by the CEMA Secretariat. The growth has been obtained chiefly through the exchange of machinery and equipment.

The countries of the community, notes our commentator, are successfully developing mutual trade. The CEMA countries see in it an important means of raising production efficiency on the basis of deepening economic and scientific-technical contacts within the process of the international socialist division of labor. The result of this mutual foreign trade helps the dynamic development of all branches of the national economy of the CEMA members. Judging by the statistical data, the volume of the combined exports and imports of the CEMA countries in 1980 exceeded the level of 1950 by more than over 25 times. Comparing these facts with the [word indistinct] growth in national incomes and industrial production in the CEMA states, one can conclude that the rate of mutual trade exchange among these states considerably exceeds the rate of growth in their national incomes and industrial production. Specialists stress that such a state of affairs clearly demonstrates the deepening of the international socialist division of labor within the framework of the community. The other conclusion one may draw as a result of an analysis of foreign trade exchange among CEMA countries is that the development of mutual trade is characterized not only by quantitative growth, but by deep structural changes as well. Trade in machinery and equipment is now increasing at an ever growing rate, the specific weight of which in mutual exports of CEMA countries as well as of raw minerals and metals is relatively stable.

Thus, in the fraternal countries, supplies of goods with a high level of industrial processing are increasing at a faster rate, which brings with it a growth in export efficiency. It also provides evidence of an ever-growing level of industrialization of the majority of CEMA countries and a gradual alignment of their economic development. On a par with the results attained in the sphere of mutual foreign trade, the countries of the community -- this was once again stressed at the 36th CEMA session -- consider as first priority tasks to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the demands of their national economy in fuel, energy and raw materials, modern equipment, foodstuffs and industrial goods for consumer use in the future through deepening cooperation and extending cooperative measures, as well as a considerable growth in trade exchange.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 25 Jul 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, international affairs journalist; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

Polish Holiday Noted

[Text] [Sobolev] Good day, comrades. This week the Polish people have been marking a big national festival -- the day of Poland's rebirth. This was the 38th anniversary of the July Manifesto, the first official document of the new people's state set up on that part of Polish territory that had just been liberated from the fascist occupiers. The liberation was achieved by the combat collaboration between the Soviet Army and subunits of the Polish Army. The collaboration between our peoples lay at the base of Poland's rebirth. An important factor ensuring Poland's development along a socialist path has been the close friendship, equitable cooperation and comradely mutual assistance between the Soviet and Polish peoples, which is based on the principles of socialist internationalism. This was stated in the telegram of congratulations on the occasion of this holiday from Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov to the Polish leaders.

[Shishkin] The working people of People's Poland celebrated their national day in a complex sociopolitical and economic situation. The forces of counterrevolution, encouraged and supported by the imperialist centers, are continuing to encroach on the socialist gains of the working people and on the leading role of the PZPR in the construction of socialism. They pose a threat to the foundations of Poland's socialist statehood.

Speaking on the 38th anniversary of Poland's day of rebirth, Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, noted that the introduction of martial law on 13 December last year had saved socialism and is currently protecting the process of creating the condition which the country needs for its revival and extrication from the crisis. In this respect he noted that the state of martial law had not been and is not an end in itself and that the restrictions connected with it are being eased. Jaruzelski also stressed that Poland's treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries has for decades ensured the inviolability of Poland's borders. At present, he added, the value of our alliance is assuming still greater significance in the face of the increased threat to peace. Poland, Jaruzelski stressed, can be a sovereign state and develop as a socialist state only in alliance with reliable friends within the socialist community.

The Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, have been achieving the first tangible successes along this path. Thus, certain positive signs have begun to show in industrial production. Good results have been obtained in the mining industry; coal extraction has been steadily rising. Some of the enterprises of the refining industry have also obtained good results. Many work collectives have been displaying enterprise and initiative and have been successfully solving the problems of the supply of those raw and other materials which were previously imported from the West but which, under U.S. pressure, Western countries have now stopped delivering to Poland. These raw and other materials are being successfully replaced by domestic ones and the corresponding changes are being made to the technological process. The additional deliveries of materials from and the expansion of joint production with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are daily acquiring more significance.

At the same time, the Sejm has noted that the actions of the internal and external enemies of socialist Poland, especially the Reagan administration, are making this positive process more difficult. But Jaruzelski emphasized that no matter what the machinations of counterrevolution and the external forces supporting it, socialism in Poland is irreversible, and that on this matter there should be no illusions either in Poland or abroad.

This self-evident fact should be well understood by those who are basing their calculations on a revival of counterrevolutionary subversive activities in Poland.

[Sobolev] This was stated yet again most distinctly in the Polish Government statement made in connection with Reagan's 19 July speech. This speech was considered an insult to the Polish state and people and unworthy of civilized countries maintaining diplomatic relations with one another.

Mideast Reviewed

Comrades, continuing our discussion of events of the past week, it should be noted that the attention of political circles, the public and the press throughout the entire world was drawn to the position of the Soviet Union concerning the exacerbated situation in the Near East. This position was set out by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent. Our country's position has substantial influence on the development of events in the Near East and on the direct participants in them. For example, the PLO and King Husayn of Jordan persistently point out the need to draw the Soviet Union into the settlement process.

The United States is directing the Israeli aggression and is trying to extract from it the maximum advantage for itself; and in the diplomatic field it is acting privately, so to speak, bypassing the international community. But this problem can be resolved only by the joint efforts of the interested countries. It is noteworthy that for example, the American paper Washington POST and other papers in the West emphasize those of Comrade Brezhnev's replies which pertain to the Soviet Union's support of the use of UN forces to separate the warring sides in Lebanon and to the fact that the USSR has proposed calling an international conference on the Near East and expressed readiness to loyally cooperate with all who would like to make a contribution to the establishment of a firm peace in the Near East.

[Shishkin] I would like to add one thing: namely that Comrade Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA's questions are being assessed throughout the world as a decisive move to cut Israeli aggression short in Lebanon and to establish a firm peace in the Near East. As we see it, facts which are plain to the whole world show that Israel's bandit actions and its reliance on crude force are inseparably linked with the U.S. policy of stepping up international tension and confrontation and using force to put down the peoples' just struggle. The blatant interference the United States planned in Lebanon can only lead to a further increase in tension and can only encourage the aggressor to commit new criminal acts.

At the same time, as is stressed in Comrade Brezhnev's replies, the resolve which the Palestinians are showing in such tragic circumstances demonstrates with renewed force that they are defending a living cause and a living people, and that they cannot be broken.

[Gerasimov] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, I want to add here that a paradox has arisen: Israel wanted to resolve the Palestinian question by military means. But what has the military action shown? Thosands of people have been killed, but the PLO is still functioning -- and not simply functioning: Many think that its political weight has increased and its international authority has been strengthened. Therefore, of course, the only way to unravel this Near Eastern tangle is the political way. War will bring Israel nothing here.

[Shishkin] Well, of course, Gennadiy Ivanovich, I think that the logical conclusion that follows is that Israel's aggression has become a major political defeat and has deepened its isolation in the international arena. In these conditions, Arab unification acquires key importance. In my opinion, this is well understood by all those who do not bow their heads before the aggressor and all those who seek a just settlement and peace in this region. In answer to the Soviet Union's new peace-loving action, a movement is spreading in Arab countries to set aside all which hampers unity of action in this criminal hour so that by working together, the Arabs can determine the measures necessary to guarantee the Palestinians' right to life, security, independent development and the establishment of their own state.

[Gerasimov] Arab unity wouldn't be a bad thing, of course, but quite a long road still must be traveled As for the right of the Palestinian Arabs to form their own state, this is now recognized even by many Western countries. However, the path proposed by the United Staes, the Camp David path, will of course not lead to this. Nothing will come of it. As for Israel, it is resolutely opposed. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin once again affirms in an interview he gave to the Chicago TRIBUNE that he will not permit the creation of a Palestinian state under any circumstances. Incidentally, it is interesting that in this interview, Begin somehow -- perhaps unintentionally -- exposed American hypocrisy. After all, the Americans said -- President Reagan spread his hands at a news conference, saying that the Israeli aggression was a complete surprise to them -- that they were caught unawares. Begin, in his Chicago TRIBUNE interview, says this: It was plain to all that we were intending to take radical steps.

The main question now is whether Israel will go into Beirut or not. If it does, the city will be destroyed, civilians will perish. But the Palestinian problem will still not be solved. Furthermore, many Israelis will die. There will be great additional losses. So now is the time to start finding a political settlement.

U.S., W. Europe Difficulties

[Sobolev] Comrades, quite a number of high-ranking guests from Western Europe have been visiting the United States in recent days. We should expect further visits. These are guests who have very serious complaints to make to their hosts. As the FRG's Chancellor Schmidt put it, even if the Soviet Union wanted to, it could not cause such profound disagreements between the United States and Western Europe as exist at the moment. One needs to add that they have certainly not come about through the Soviet Union's wishes but through Washington's disdainful attitude toward its partners' interests. So, the FRG chancellor and Lambsdorff, the FRG minister of economics, held talks with the U.S. leaders. Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, also held talks. Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, is expected to visit the United States at the end of the month. All of these visits are basically about one thing -- the U.S. sanctions against the gas pipeline contract. I cannot recall an occasion, Lambsdorff said, when the Europeans ever attached such attention to any problem as they are now doing to the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

[Gerasimov] It is also interesting that they are putting up a united front. Let us take Britain, for example: After all, the British Government has the reputation of being the United States' most loyal ally, particularly in the sphere of anti-Sovietism. Every U.S. move in that sphere receives rapid British support. Furthermore, Britain does not need Soviet gas supplies at the moment. Nonetheless, Britain was one of the first to express indignation over the U.S. decision to extend the sanctions.

[Sobolev] Because it needs the jobs and the orders.

[Gerasimov] That is also correct.

[Sobolev] Because of the economic crisis.

[Gerasimov] Generally speaking, that was a very serious signal for Washington. It meant that something was amiss with its foreign policy if even the most obedient horse was bucking, so to speak.

[Shishkin] Nevertheless, I would not ascribe all the disagreement between Western Europe and the United States solely to the question of relations with the Soviet Union. This has been demonstrated, in particular, by the meeting of the Common Market's council of foreign ministers which has just ended in Brussels. This meeting was held just a few days after the same countries' finance ministers met in the Belgian capital. The heated discussions at both conferences were dominated by acute differences between the United States and the West European countries, and not only over the question of trade with the Soviet Union.

They also discussed the differences over trade within the capitalist camp in the finance sphere, in the credit policy sphere, and so on. Commenting on the outcome of the Brussels session, informed observers are stressing that it not only failed to dampen the trade war which is flaring up on both sides of the Atlantic, but it led to its further exacerbation.

[Gerasimov] Who began that war? The United States of course. Mauroy, the French prime minister, made a very sharp attack on the United States's economic policy. He described this policy as a quiet war against European interests. I agree with you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. The gas pipeline is one aspect of course, but there are other aspects which are also quite important.

One can say that there are three fronts in this quiet war of the United States versus Europe. The first front, where the sides are perhaps particularly active, is the gas pipeline. The second front, where positional warfare, so to speak, has been going on for a long time, is the high level of U.S. interest rates -- in other words, the overvaluation of U.S. money which is weakening the European currencies. The third front, where, as we see, tempers are now being raised, consists of the U.S. restrictions on the import of, for example, European steel and ferrous metallurgical products. It has to be said that the Europeans...

[Shishkin interrupts] Agricultural produce.

U.S. Economy Examined

[Sobolev] We are now talking about political problems which have arisen because of economic factors. In this connection, I want to point out that although the crisis in the West has retained its cyclical nature, the moments of recovery have become so imperceptible that this is causing rather curious disagreements in the evaluations of specialists. For example, last week Speakes, the White House spokesman mentioned -- with relief which may not have been all that sincere -- signs that the recession is ending. He said that unemployment had stayed at the same level for the second consecutive month, that inflation was coming down. There were even figures to show that there had been some increase in the United States' GNP.

At the same time Iacocca, President of the Chrysler Corporation, told an American television correspondent something completely different. He said that the future of the economy is causing alarm. It is not only a question of the 10 million unemployed, he said that it is also a question of the fact that 2 million people have stopped looking for work and that 6 million are employed with shortened working hours. This already brings the figure to 18 million, and a further 18 million fear that their turn is coming, this businessman said.

As for inflation, the same television network reported that inflation was at the same level this June as in last June. There have been 523,094 bankruptcies in the United States since the beginning of March, which means that the depression in the American economy will be maintained for a long period. A French television observer thought the following about this: A further economic recession may be foreseen in 1983, which will be tantamount to a catastrophe for American society.

[Gerasimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you have been speaking about the American economy. There is a danger in what Reaganomics has produced. It has a broader scale too. Indeed, a few days ago FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, addressing American businessmen in the American city of Houston, said that in his view American economic policy could lead to a world economic depression with all of the ensuing consequences on the scale of 1929.

U.S.-C. American Ties

[Sobolev] I would like to dwell on yet another important event of the past week, the third anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution. This event draws one's attention not only by what a great amount the Sandinistas have managed to accomplish in such a short period in a country ruined by dictatorship and destroyed by a civil war. Well, one cannot fail to speak of the successes. The peasants have received land, housing is being constructed, the state sector of the economy is growing stronger.

Of course, there has not been time yet to restore everything. The country remains predominantly a peasant one, but how much the Nicaraguans' way of life has changed during this period is shown, for example, by the following figure: A total of 1.1 million people are studying. That is 1/2 the population; 3 years ago more than 1/2 were illiterate.

However, in marking the revolution's anniversary the Nicaraguans are forced to think most not about their successes, but about the coming struggle on various fronts. Imperialist aggression against Nicaragua has already begun for all intents and purposes. This was stated by Luis Carrion, who is a member of the Sandinista Front leadership. Carrion said that after invading Nicaragua, the counterrevolutionary formations are entrenching themselves in mountainous areas with the intent of establishing bases to seize some Nicaraguan territory. The counterrevolutionaries are planning to establish their own government there in the future and to secure its recognition by certain states. Along the Nicaraguan border in Honduras, landing sites are being hastily built for the helicopters which may be used to airlift large military formations into Nicaragua. This is all what Carrion has said.

Now, here is the view of quite different circles. The British paper THE OBSERVER concludes that Latin America is on the threshold of a new war. It draws this conclusion on the basis of an analysis of relations between Honduras and the United States. The influential American magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS says: Unless we employ the policy of reviving America in order to prevent radical regimes from coming to power in Central America, we will have even less grounds for this in other parts of the world. [sentence as heard] Radical movements and radical regimes must be eliminated, even if we have to use armed force.

THE OBSERVER now regards Honduras as the main instrument for U.S. policy in Central America, and it is not without grounds that it does so. This country has become one of the United States' favorite clients in this area, if only because it shares borders with Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. In addition, its current president, Suazo Cordova, is a civilian and occupies his post as the result of elections. Thus, the United States will not experience those political and diplomatic inconveniences with him that are caused by proteges in generals' uniforms.

Suazo recently visited the United States. He was promised an additional $60 million for military requirements. Honduras is already industriously serving the imperialist aims of its American master. Honduran troops have been participating in punitive operations in El Salvador and are extending operational support and refuge to the army of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

[Shishkin] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, as far as U.S. policy is concerned, I would like to draw attention to four facts which have surfaced in Washington political life during the past week. These facts show the American leaders' truly maniacial obsession with various kinds of aggressive plans and schemes.

Here is the first fact: It is clear from a New York TIMES report that the U.S. administration has made a decision, unprecedented in the practice of international relations, to create diversionary subunits for subversive actions and sabotage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countires, not only in the event of the outbreak of war but also in crisis situations during peacetime.

Fact two: It has been announced officially at the White House that President Reagan has decided to not renew negotiations with the Soviet Union and Britain on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapon tests.

Fact three: The American congressman, Dicks, reported that representatives of the American Army are trying to convince members of Congress at secret meetings of the need to have advance permission to use tactical nuclear weapons on central European battlefields without the approval of the President, something which is now essential.

Fact four: President Reagan himself sent a letter to the leaders of the House of Representatives of the American Congress. The letter essentially confirmed that the Washington administration considers the Soviet-American negotiations which have started in Geneva on restricting and reducing strategic arms as no more than a screen for determined efforts to attain military superiority over the USSR. All of this is accompanied by unbridled anti-Soviet, anticommunist hysteria, the tone of which is set by none other than the American President himself. The Reagan administration's maniacal, aggressive statements and actions testify to the fact that the statement the President himself made at a recent NATO meeting -- that the United States is already in a state of war with the Soviet Union -- were not confused, unprepared words, as some Western European political figures attempted to interpret them, but were words that had their own sinister meaning.

However, I think that not even the worst cold war rhetoric and practice has the power to turn back the irreversible march of history. Washington's current attempt to crush socialism is doomed to failure, just like earlier attempts.

Nuclear Test Ban

[Gerasimov] Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, I will perhaps add a few words about the question of nuclear tests and the United States' refusal to complete negotiations on banning these tests. Six American administrations before the present one stood, in principle, in favor of such a ban; only the seventh has openly now said "no." In the treaty banning nuclear tests on the ground, in the air and under water -- which was signed in 1963 -- the sides undertook to seek a complete ban on nuclear tests, in other words, this is in a way a legal obligation. However, President Reagan's current step negates this American obligation.

An analogous obligation was contained in the 1968 treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The negotiations on banning testing went on for a very long time, and it seemed only a short while ago that they were coming to a conclusion because the basic problem, the artificially inflated problem of monitoring, had also been generally resolved. But when the last round of these talks ended in 1980, Kurt Waldheim, then the UN secretary general, presented a report to the General Assembly. In this report, he concluded that all the scientific and technical problems connected with banning tests had been resolved, and only a political decision was required. However, 2 years have now passed and there has been no political decision, even though the Geneva disarmament committee has made this problem number one on its agenda and even though not long ago at the UN General Assembly's special disarmament session in New York many speakers called for and demanded a ban on all tests. Now it is no longer possible to simply refer to the monitoring problem. It is true that Reagan, giving grounds for his decision, refers to the fact that the problem of monitoring has not been completely solved. We cannot trust the Soviet Union; it will deceive us, he said. That is, he repeats the same argument which the saboteurs of this cause kept using at the talks as a lead weight to pull the sieve to the bottom. The Americans are saying that the snag is that there is a state of uncertainty. They are uncertain, you see, whether or not the Soviet Union will comply. But side by side with this argument, which is mentioned in a casual way, the fundamental reason is also adduced, something which is very simple. It is the fact that the United States is creating new nuclear weapons systems, and of course they will need to test these systems. But in this way, the United States is showing the whole world that it is instigating and continuing the nuclear arms race.

[Sobolev] This fact is being more and more clearly realized throughout the world. That is why the campaign against the nuclear danger is growing.

Peace March-82

[Gerasimov] The Peace March-82 progressed through Soviet territory last week. It has come to us from the Scandinavian countries. A procession was held in Moscow on Saturday.

[Shishkin] This is only one detachment in the mighty antiwar movement.

[Gerasimov] This is only one example of the continuation of the struggle for peace. For example, a peace day was held in New York on 12 June. A majestic demonstration took place which was attended not only by Americans but also those whom the U.S. administration deigned to allow in. In particular, there were many Japanese, although many were not allowed in. After that, it was asked: What will happen after 12 June? What will happen next? We can see that the struggle is continuing. This is very important for the maintenance and strengthening of the peace movement. Well, one of the aspects of this movement is the Peace March-82, which is now making its way through the Soviet Union.

Falklands Conflict Addressed

[Sobolev] In conclusion, Comrades, I want to turn to a conflict which seems to have been forgotten of late. I am referring to the conflict in the South Atlantic. The hostilities there have ceased, but the problem remains. Furthermore, one gets the impression that official London is tending and nurturing this problem in an attempt to prolong it for as long as possible. Margaret Thatcher has rejected the UN secretary general's proposal that talks with Argentina over the disputed islands be resumed. If the Conservatives are talking about anything, then it is only about which military units and warships should be stationed close to the Argentine border, how to maintain the blockade of its shores and which sanctions and hostile measures should be applied against it.

It is not difficult to understand the reason behind the British Government's thinking. If the polls are to be believed, the war in the South Atlantic has increased the popularity of the Conservative Cabinet. Prior to the war, the Conservatives had seemed bound to lose the next elections because of the catastrophic consequences of its economic policy. Now the intensity of chauvinistic passion is promising them victory.

However, there are weighty reasons for thinking that this intensity will not last for long. The war cost billions of pounds, something of which Britain was already short. Furthermore, the British generals and admirals, who are exploiting the glory of victory and citing the experience of the Falkland crisis, are demanding still more money for armaments. But in imitation of Washington, Britain has already adopted a program of nuclear rearmament which is unprecedented in scale and cost. Meanwhile, the economic recession is continuing.

The Conservatives can only take the money from one place, the pocket of the ordinary Briton. One can see how it's done by studying the example of the railwaymen who are being forced to work more and receive less. The railwaymen responded with a series of mighty strikes on a scale not seen since the 1920's. Working people in other industries are also staging strikes. So, the old colonialist anthem "Britannia Rules the Waves," which chauvinist-minded Britons sang recently in honor of the victories in the South Atlantic, is unlikely to distract the country from its pressing affairs for long.

The British press reports that the Conservatives are pondering whether it would be worth holding a quick election 1 year ahead of scheduled. At the moment, Margaret Thatcher cannot make up her mind whether to do this and to take advantage of the present surge in popularity. Observers believe this is only because of the thought that this surge might suddenly not be enough to bring victory at the elections. This would mean that the Conservatives would also lose that year, during which they could still have been the ruling party. These are understandable doubts. Last week unemployment in the country reached a new record of 3.2 million. Even the problem of the islands in the South Atlantic, which the Conservatives think of as a lifeline in their political future, is more like a millstone around their neck. As the U.S. journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes, the upkeep of a garrison on the islands will cost $450 million a year. But, after all, there is a political aspect to the Falklands problem as well as an economic one.

Comrades, we are now concluding the program. Thank you for your attention. Best wishes.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY BEGINS PRODUCING PIPELINE PARTS

Frost-Resistant Steel

LD252010 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Zhdanov July 25 TASS -- The Soviet pipe-rolling mills supplying their products to the builders of the transcontinental gas pipeline Siberia-western border of the USSR will be the main consumers of the frost resistant metal with the trade mark of the Azovstal mill in Zhdanov (Ukraine). A complex for the production of silicocalcium, which is an important component for the production of metal designed for use in northern areas, was put into operation at that mill today.

"Our answer to t e discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration, which is undermining mutually beneficial economic relations between the Soviet Union and its West European partners, was to put that important project into operation ahead of schedule," a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksandr Bulyanda, chief engineer of the mill. "We have put the new complex into service a month ahead of schedule. This year the mill will ship to the consumers 6.5 million tons of metal, most of which is frost-resistant steel to be used for the manufacture of large diameter pipes."

Gas Pumping Units

LD241304 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Kharkov July 24 TASS -- A gas transportation equipment amalgamation in Kharkov, a city in the Soviet Ukraine, has begun production of new gas pumping units to be installed at compressor stations of the gas pipeline to carry Soviet natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. They are fitted with upgraded equipment, which will help expedite the building of the world's longest gas main and slash construction costs.

The commercial tests of a prototype gas pump have shown that it is on a par with the best analogous equipment to be found in Western Europe or the United States. As compared with the previous serial model, the new automatic gas-pumping machine is more economical and effective. Besides, it was adapted for failure-free operation in the rigorous conditions of the north.

The total capacity of the gas pumping plant operating at the cross-country pipelines in the USSR has now reached 18 million kilowatts. It would need three such giant electric power stations as the world's largest hydro in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk to produce this huge amount of electric power. In the meantime, plans for the period between 1981 and 1985 provide for putting into operation gas-pumping units with an even greater total capacity of 25 million kw in order to pipe gas over superlong distances.

The Kharkov amalgamation became the general supplier plant for compressor stations in the Soviet Union. Equipment for the projected export gas main will be supplied in the form of large assembled modules. Their flow-line manufacture will spare builders the painstaking effort of assemblying numerous small components in field conditions, improve the quality of assembly work and drastically cut the time needed to construct compressor stations.

Turbines 'Not Inferior'

LD231750 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 -- TASS economic commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The trunk export gas pipeline that will link by 1984 Western Siberia with West Euorpean countries will be fitted out mostly with Soviet-built gas turbines. These are GTN-25 units of 25 megawatts each for pumping gas through the pipeline. The Nevskiy Zavod amalgamation in Leningrad, for instance, is preparing for the batch production of this equipment.

The Nevskiy Zavod machine builders have already put out three pilot installations. The first serial machine of the new generation will be manufactured in January 1983.

Several dozen GTN-25 units are to be produced in the current five-year-plan period also by the Leningradskiy Metalicheskiy Zavod amalgamation. In all, 20 enterprises and organisations in Leningrad are engaged in the development and building of new highly efficient machines for the trans-continental gas pipeline.'

These facts show that the doubts about the Soviet union's ability to build the trunk gas pipeline by itself, which are being deliberately spread by Washington, are groundless. The Western press notes that there is no "technical lag of the Russians" at all despite all efforts of the United States to make its partners believe this. On the contrary as I was told at Nevskiy Zavod the modern Soviet gas turbine sets are not inferior by their technical characteristics either to American or other Western ones.

Sometimes one can hear in the West sceptical remarks about the Soviet rotor blades used in gas turbine units. What do Leningrad machine-builders have to say on this score?

At Nevskiy Zavod I was shown rotor blades of the old and new types. The new ones have an area twice greater than that of their predeceesors. The director general of the amalgamation Gennadiy Velikanov [name as received] says that blades of Soviet make are not inferior in any way to the American ones which, incidentally, are made under a French license.

Washington's discriminatory policy does to a certain extent prompt Soviet industry to manufacture equipment for the gas pipeline within a shorter time limit. But the main thing is that the giant plans of developing the Soviet economy, in particular its energy branches, are giving a big impetus to the fulfilment of the program of creating highly-efficient equipment of Soviet design and make.

TRADE OFFICIAL ON PIPELINE PRODUCTION WORK

LD251138 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Interview given by Yuriy Baranovskiy, director general of Soyuzgazeksport, to APN correspondent (Boris Taymakov); date and place not given; questions and answers in Russian fading into English translation]

[Excerpt] [Question] To what extent can the discriminatory measures adopted by the Reagan administration affect the Siberian gas pipeline project?

[Answer] The American discriminatory measures can in no way interfere withthe progress of the construction. This is because the Soviet Union can itself build all the necessary equipment. We have already produced our Soviet-made machines for laying pipes which are not inferior to, and even better thank such machines supplied from the United States. These machines are being produced in Bashkiriya in the southern Urals. Last year our gas industry received more than 100 sucdh machines, and in the near future the supply will be increased by two or three times. By the end of the 5-year period, a total of some 1,700 such machines will be produced.

The Nevskiy Zavod agency in Leningrad is stepping up a program of production of gas pumping equipment; the first such machine will be ready not in the first quarter of 1983, as was originally planned, but in December of this year. The success of the project depends to a considerable extent on high class design work being finished on time. Specialists from the institutes which designed the gas pipeline, located in the city of Donetsk in the Ukraine, have decided to finish their part of the job 1 and 1/2 or 2 times ahead of schedule. They now have to do this extra work because the original design was based on imprted equipment. But no matter how good is the equipment and the (?working) design, the success of the scheme depends on the people who are actually working on the construction. The sanctions introduced by the Reagan administration have been received by the Soviet workers with indignation, and they now want to prove that the project can be completed even without the U.S. technology.

The Ministry of the Oil and Gas Industry Construction and the Ministry of the Gas Industry have received thousands of applications from skilled building workers and technicians who want to work on the Siberian gas pipeline project. One must add to this that the building of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod section of the pipeline, which is located on Soviet territory, has been included among the major projects of the current Soviet 5-year plan. The Soviet authorities have adopted a special decision on measures which would ensure that the gas pipeline is completed on schedule.

The export of Soviet natural gas will proceed in accordance with the existing contracts -- that is, beginning from 1984. Thus the Soviet Union is offering firm guarantees to its business partners that despite the U.S. embargo and the problems it creates, the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe will be completed on time.

FRENCH PRESS REACTION TO PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD231518 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Paris July 23 TASS -- French newspapers widely comment on the French Government's decision that French enterprises will carry out on schedule the contracts for equipment for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline despite the ban imposed by the U.S. administration. "France could not do otherwise," LE MONDE writes today. "As West German Chancellor Schmidt explained to the Americans in Washington, Europe cannot agree with measures that will have the effect of extending U.S. sovereignty to the enterprises of the European Economic Community."

"France," L'HUMANITE writes, "will not obey Reagan's diktat, and will take part, as planned, in building the world's biggest gas pipeline which is to connect Siberia and West Europe. The American President is wrong if he thinks that he can establish his own laws in France. France will be able to defend its right to choose with whom it should cooperate and in what field in accordance with its own interests as well as in the interests of peace and detente.

The newspaper LES ECHOS, the organ of French business circles, writing of big Soviet orders placed in West Europe, stresses that the Europeans' concern in opposing the United States is to keep their industry busy and their employment rates high.

The public in France was shocked by the behavior of American ambassador in Paris, Evan Griffith Galbraith, who stated publicly that if the executives of French companies filling orders for the Soviet Union dare violate the American embargo they risk heavy fines and legal prosecution. After such an unceremonious statement the American diplomat was invited to give explanations to French minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson, who remarked on surprising and inappropriate statements of the American diplomat.

Commenting on this fact L'HUMANITE writes today: "Just imagine for a moment what would happen in the White House if the ambassador of France in Washington suddenly permitted himself to remark that the President -- general director of Boeing company risks to pay a heavy fine or find himself in prison unless he follows France's trade policy? [sentence as received] Both Reagan and Galbraith evidently lack imagination."

The French press says that Reagan's actions cause surprise even in the United States. In the opinion of American economists, writes LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, Reagan took a political decision to impose an embargo on European firms in disregard of economic consequences. The newspaper quotes Richard Lesher, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the USA, who said that the anti-Soviet economic blockade which is sought by Washington will not be effective but will only undermine faith in the USA as a trading partner.

Many American specialists in economics, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS says, regard the unilateral decision of the American administration about the embargo as a "tragic mistake."

Whither will lead the stubborn desire of the United States to act contrary to common sense, to ignore the interests of European countries and to continue the economic war it started against Europe? Asks the French press today. As was stressed in a commentary in the French TV programme TV-1 the United States is now considering all kinds of repressive measures and sanctions against France. The only possible result of such actions, TV-1 said, is that the cold wind in relations between Europe and the USA may become a winter storm.

WEST EUROPE DEFIES U.S. ON PIPELINE SALES

LD231732 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The Reagan administration said on Thursday it would impose penalties on those foreign companies that circumvented the American economic sanctions to disrupt the construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. We bring you a commentary by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, has warned that the U.S. Export Administration Act of 1979 provided for a variety of penalties against violators of the embargo and the Department of Commerce is now looking into the matter. The threat was made after the French Government announced it would defy the American ban on sales of technology produced by Western companies under American licenses to the gas pipeline. French officials have said that their nation would honor its commitments and that the state-owned Alsthom Atlantique company would deliver the equipment on schedule. Earlier, West German and British officials said they might invoke laws protecting foreign trade from outside interference, to proceed with the pipeline project.

So, it appears that by threatening to penalize foreign companies, the Reagan administration is determined to penalize the governments in allied nations. None of the West European nations is an American colony -- not yet: Therefore, even a threat or strong-worded warning of potential penalties, let alone the imposition of penalties, is political humiliation. Are they aware of that in Washington? Absolutely. The administration is not only aware of it, but is determined to go all the way. According to the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes: We will certainly enforce the law. Together with heavy fines, the U.S. Export Administration Act of 1979 provides for long terms of imprisonment. But who is the administration going to put behind bars? Company executives or Western government officials?

But before legal procedures are applied -- if they ever will be -- observers agree that the Reagan administration should be credited with some logic in deciding to punish the allies. From Washington's point of view, once the allies defy its economic sanctions and get away with it, their next move might be to defy the administration on some other political issue, like, say, the stationing of American missiles in Europe or the deployment of neutron or chemical weapons there for a European conflict. True, it is the logic of a white master whipping his black slaves, but still it's logic.

When the Reagan administration sought to introduce this arrogant element of being the boss into Soviet-American relations by dictating what the Soviet Union should or shouldn't do, it was flatly rejected here. Moreover, it was noted here that the urge to be the boss has been incorporated in American foreign policy in general, not only in relations with the Soviet Union. The prediction is proving correct, and West Europeans are having a taste of what equal and friendly relations with their big brother are all about.

It is up to the West Europeans to maintain whatever relations with the United States. But as far as this nation goes, nothing short of equality can be a basis for international relations. After all, the United States is simply a country like any other -- Sierra Leone, for instance -- with its own borders, laws, government and people. Inside its borders, the administration can do whatever it likes during its tenure. The rest of the world is not an American backyard. At least that's what we teach our children at school.

PENTAGON CREATES SPECIAL TASK FORCES WITH CIA

Policy of Terrorism

LD231834 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] According to a report in the newspaper New York TIMES, the Pentagon has started to establish special task forces.

Under a directive that came to public notice, writes our commentator Leonid Levchenko, these forces are to conduct combat operations by nontraditional methods, to use a phrase coined by the Pentagon. Putting this simply. These forces will be used to organise sabotage, wrecking and clandestine murders as well as other acts of terror. The zone of operations by these forces are the socialist countries as well as areas that the United States will find to be of vital importance to it. To proceed from well-known Washington doctrines, the whole world is the sphere of operations by these units of terrorists.

And another important thing: These new forces will have to carry out operations planned by the United States Central Intelligence Agency. In other words, the U.S. Defense Department and the CIA intend not only to synchronize their actions but to act together. That will be done with the approval of the American leaders.

Not surprisingly, the New York TIMES made a broad hint that the decision to set up special task forces coincides with an increase in the role of secret CIA operations in the White House policies. There is nothing surprising about that. According to a claim by a former high-ranking American intelligence officer, (William Corson), who published a book in 1978 about CIA operations, every new president has assumed the functions of the first officer in the U.S. intelligence service.

The CIA is an instrument of provocations and ideological sabotage not only directed against the USSR and other socialist countries, it is also a tool for suppressing the national liberation struggle. Back in the mid-fifties a special section was set up at the CIA to organize political assassinations and to kidnap foreign statesmen. The section was also to organize subversive actions and coups d'etat. The CIA carried out such operations in Guatemala, Chile and some other countries. According to American data the toppling of the Mossadeq government in Iran in the fifties cost the United States $20 million. The budget of secret operations and subversion is now many times larger. The CIA was granted $19 million just to organize actions against the small Latin American country of Nicaragua. The money is used to train professional killers at special camps in the United States and Honduras. The training is done by instructors from American Army units known as Green Berets. These are professional killers guilty of crimes in Vietnam. Green Berets will also make up the backbone of the special task force.

The Reagan administration has set aside large funds for these forces with their non-traditional operations. Although Washington claims ardently that it is opposed to international terrorism, it now actually admits that terrorism is part of its official policy, which is a threat to peace.

PRAVDA Report

LD240744 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS — Reports are reaching from the USA that the Pentagon acting in cooperation with the CIA has started "building up forces for launching special operations," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. It is known that during the years of Vietnam war such forces, in the first place Green Berets, were used for carrying out sabotage and terrorist operations in the course of the so-called "counter-guerrilla" warfare.

Apart from the Green Berets with the headquarters in Fort Bragg, the U.S. Army has has Rangers or Black Berets. Their mission is to stage acts of sabotage in enemy rear in the course of combat operations. Special Air Force units stationed in Eglin Airbase (Florida), the newspaper notes, operate in close contact with the CIA delivering cargoes for ground "special units", parachuting secret agents and saboteurs.

Apart from the above-said crack units of the Pentagon's cutthroats, the USA has tens of military and paramilitary elements in various arms and within the CIA trained for "special" and "clandestine" operations.

According to the designs of the Washington strategists, the targets of these operations will be states whose regimes are "not to the liking" of the ruling circles of the USA, the newspaper goes on to note. They are above all the socialist countries and the countries of socialist orientation. This was clearly pointed out in the notorious defence guidelines of the U.S. administration, one of whose authors is the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger. Washington assigns the "special units" the role of an advanced contingent in the "crusade" against communism announced by Reagan. Plans are hatched to coordinate the actions of such units and agents of the Western services in the countries "objectionable" to the USA for "stage-managing coups" and "guerrilla activity."

The dangers stemming from such preparations for active interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states with the assistance of Pentagon's agents-saboteurs and the CIA terrorists is obvious PRAVDA stresses. This is an adverturist playing with fire.

IZVESTIYA 'EXPOSES' KIRKPATRICK 'SPYING' ROLE

LD221908 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 22 Jul 82

[All quotations marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- "The number of U.S. spies operating at the United Nations and various international organizations continuously grows", points out today's IZVESTIYA. The newspaper exposes, in particular, the spying activities of Jeane Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of the USA at the United Nations, who has been a CIA officer for almost thirty years.

"Wherever Jeane Kirkpatrick herself worked," the commentary says, "her close contact with the U.S.'cloak-and-dagger agency' could be traced: a staff member of an Intelligence Research Division of the Department of State, a staff member of the Agency for International Communication (AIC) functioning in full contact with the CIA. And, finally, representative of the USA at the United Nations". The newspaper points out that appointed with Kirkpatrick's assistance to influential (?posts) at the United Nations were Charles Michtenstein, Karl Gershman and Marshall Brement who closely cooperated with the CIA at different periods. U.S. spies on East River, first of all, recruit agents from among the staff of the UN Secretariat for subsequent infiltration into the government institutions of the countries they represent.

The U.S. spies at the United Nations "spy on foreign specialists, spread false rumours and misinformation and compromise unwelcome staff members of the United Nations and plant listening devices," IZVESTIYA goes on, emphasizing that Kirkpatrick not only brought her people with her to the United Nations Organization but also retained the work style characteristic of her. Speaking at the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, Jeane Kirkpatrick stated that the administration analyzes the service record of each U.N. member-state by the results of voting, and hinted at a possibility of applications of 'sanctions' against recalcitrant governments. Such is the style of the first American lady at the United Nations!

The spying activities at the United Nations, the newspaper goes on, in a large degree is promoted by the Department of State. This happens not only by virtue of political and other ambitions of CIA chiefs from Dulles to Casey. First of all, this is so because of the increase in the aggressiveness of the overtly militarist course of the U.S. ruling circles, to which the espionage service is always the most convenient and obedient instrument," ISVESTIYA states.

REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY 'HYPOCRISY' PREVENTS TRUST

LD241030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Hypocrisy -- Washington's Two-faced Policy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 24 Jul (TASS) -- When U.S. policy is confronted with the choice between behaving in an arbitrary manner or complying with international law, it opts more and more often for the former. Proof of this is multiplying with every passing day, SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes today. It is not just that the United Snates is making threatening attacks against individual countries and peoples. The point is that the United States is endangering all mankind. Therefore, our country has weighty reasons for not trusting Washington.

Let us take the following example for a start: In May of this year, President Reagan announced with great pomp that he was agreeing to the resumption of talks with the USSR on strategic armaments. He stated that he was interested in a dialogue with the Soviet side. But in his subsequent speeches to international audiences (Versailles, London, Bonn) he has sounded a worldwide rollcall under the banner of a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. At this very time, the newspaper notes, the White House has approved a long-term military directive (in the United States it is called the "Directive on War to the Death"), which, among other things, envisages various anti-Soviet actions.

In the international public an understanding is growing of the true nature of the American threat; indignation is mounting throughout the world. The joint ruling body of the ten Common Market countries has just sent Washington a statement couched in terms of forceful protest against Reagan's attempts to subject these countries' internal economic and commercial regulations to American instructions.

Unparalleled hypocrisy, the paper continues, is no less dangerous an aspect of current American policy than its other aspect, which is openly aimed at preparing war. Neither is it fortuitous that official Washington is doing all it can to encourage the myth of the President's 'ideological conviction,' which is designed to justify his obsession with "crusades" and nuclear delirium that alarms mankind so greatly. The perfidiousness of that myth lies in its ability to persuade people to put down the damage already done to peace and the security of the peoples and, possibly, the even greater crimes that American policies may commit in the future, to this "ideological conviction."

In fact, however, there is not even a trace of positive ideology, SELSKAYA ZHIZN emphasizes. What the American administration's policy is founded on could rightly be described as anti-ideology. What are its chief and even ominous features? The fact that in everything it gambles on hypocrisy (or double standards: Do to others as you would not have them do to you) and sabotage. This is the export of "made-in-USA" crises to every country in the world.

CRISIS IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

LD240249 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Recently a growing number of observers and political figures in the United States are asking: What is the reason for all the political setbacks of the present administration?

Replying to this question, many point to the lack of coordination between different federal agencies and the lack of experience on the part of some top U.S. policy makers. But is this really all there is to it? Here is an opinion from our analyst Igor Aleksandrov. He writes:

Let me say right from the beginning that there are reasons now more than at any other time in the past to speak of a foreign policy crisis of the Reagan administration. There is an unprecedented explosion of anti-American feelings in Latin America and in Western Europe, mounting contradictions with the leading NATO allies, the worst in the whole of the post-war period. There is a growing trade and economic war with Japan and sharply deteriorating relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In the Middle East there are mounting anti-American feelings, even in countries which align themselves with Washington, and on the whole one can say that the United States now finds itself in an even greater moral and political isolation on the international arena than during the dirty Vietnam war. It is also highly significant that in voting in the United Nations Washington finds itself in complete isolation, and one very recent example of this was the United Nations vote on the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

All these facts reveal, of course, not just isolated blunders of U.S. diplomats or accidental foreign policy setbacks. One can speak of a deepening crisis of the U.S. foreign policy. The reason for this crisis lies in the very basis of this policy, its strategy and the main objectives pursued by the White House.

The Washington policymakers engaged in wishful thinking and do not want or cannot take a realistic view of the international situation and of the possibilities of the United States. What the men in the White House would like to have or to see is really beyond the powers of even the best diplomats in the world. This is because Washington's aims are so unrealistic and so dangerous. So what is the Reagan administration really trying to achieve on the international scene?

With respect to the socialist countries, they pursue a policy of all-out confrontation, trying to break the existing military parity, achieve superiority and finally present to the Soviet Union a nuclear ultimatum demanding that it should change its social system. What can one expect from such a policy except mounting tension and a growing threat of war?

With respect to Western Europe, Washington's objective is to subjugate it completely, politically and economically, deprive it of its independent foreign policy decision-making and drag the West European countries into the dangerous stance of a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. A similar subordinate role is being assigned by Washington to Japan and Canada and it is really not surprising that America's allies are openly expressing their discontent. Finally, with respect to the developing countries Washington's policy amounts to unceremonious interference and plunder, which is also a policy without a future.

To implement its unsightly political objectives the White House selected some coinciding means, including the endless arms race, preparations for nuclear war, dictate and interference into other countries' internal affairs, including those of their allies. It is therefore hardly surprising that this imperial policy, which contradicts the interests of all nations, including the people of the United States itself, is doomed to failure. The men in the White House fail to grasp the fact that in the present day world no one can impose his will on other nations, trample underfoot their vital interests and toy with their destinies. Even a great power like the United States cannot do this. But as it is the present policies of the United States are formulated by men who live in a world of dangerous illusions of their omnipotence. It does not take into account the economic, political, diplomatic and other realities of the United States. Nor does it take into account the desire of the peoples to foil this American policy, their determination to protect peace and equitable international cooperation.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV DENOUNCES U.S. 'CRUSADES'

PM231349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "20th Century 'Crusaders' "]

[Text] Presumably, future historians will be surprised to discover an unusual fact: the appearance in the international arena in the latter half of the 20th century of people calling for "crusades." Of course, the latter-day crusaders are nothing like their medieval predecessors. They are armed with hydrogen bombs instead of swords, and their appetites, not confined to "holy places," stretch much further.

"There is no part of the world to which America's interests do not extend, and the United States must have the strength to cope with the use of force on any scale anywhere in the world" -- that was the declared ambition of the U.S. Republican Party leadership during the 1980 election campaign. It is an ambition for world supremacy, and today's "crusaders" would seriously like to pursue this goal.

One of the first "crusaders" of modern times was, as we know, W. Churchill. Everyone remembers the result of his efforts to "smother" the newborn socialist world in the cradle. However, the inveterate Tory persevered, and soon after the rout of Hitlerism, which also tried to crush the Soviet Union in a "crusade," went to the United States in search of accomplices. But even the cold war, set in motion by Churchill's Fulton speech, brought socialism's opponents no laurels.

And now, 36 years later, the White House incumbent has gone to the British Parliament not only to revive the idea of a "crusade" but to brazenly urge the NATO allies: "Let us stop vacillating, let us take advantage of our strength."

The new "crusade" is essentially a whole system of methods geared to undermining the socialist community and suppressing the forces of freedom and progress. One very important component, "ideological warfare," is designed, in particular, to validate the unparalleled arms race and justify the Pentagon's plans for a nuclear missile war.

The inspirers of current U.S. policy are following the "traditions" of transatlantic forces which have long trumpeted the policy of expansion. This continuity is traced by Walter LaFeber, history prefessor at Cornell University. "The United States," he writes, "first interfered in the affairs of its continental neighbors, and then entered the world arena.... The interventionist policy of recent years, especially since the beginning of the seventies, can be called new only in terms of dimensions, not essential elements."

According to the estimates of former U.S. diplomat J. Martin, in the last century the United States has performed 199 undeclared acts of military aggression abroad, 81 of them in Latin America. Paul Robeson was right to say in Chicago back in 1950: "The United States, born in the bloody struggle for freedom and against tyranny, has turned into a stifler of freedom, the main tyrant of the mid-20th century."

The forces behind this policy are well known. They comprise, above all, the group of monoply corporations engaged chiefly in military production, and therefore having a special interest in cranking up the arms race. The U.S. journalist (A. Rouz), formerly of the White House staff, writes: "The influence of business on U.S. foreign policy has always been strong, especially in the Near East and Latin America, but it has never been heavier than it is under the Reagan team...."

Incidentally, the "team" got a new member the other day. Concerning the appointment of George Shultz as U.S. secretary of state, well-known U.S. observer J. Reston, aware that Shultz was until recently president and a director of "Bechtel Inc." a major U.S. monopoly, sarcastically commented: "It is surprising that the President did not simply hand over all this foreign policy mess to the Bechtel corporation where Weinberger and Shultz came from. At least that would have spared the government of the worries of government."

Nowhere in recent decades has the omnipotence of the military-industrial complex acquired such dimensions as the United States, nowhere has imperial arrogance toward other peoples assumed such hyperbolic dimensions. The advocates of this policy realize, of course, that in the last decades of the 20th century, characterized by the growth of the forces of socialism, freedom and progress, it is becoming increasingly difficult to act openly. Hence their use of political camouflage, the attempt to portray the policy of preparation for a "limited" and even "total" nuclear war as defense of U.S. "national interests." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for example, declared: "Military strategy in the nuclear age must, more than in any other period of mankind's history, serve the aims of national policy, ultimately safeguarding the interests of the nation."

But the Pentagon brass hats are far more candid. Back in the fifties Gen N. Twining, then U.S. Air Force chief of staff, coolly said: "We plan to win the war regardless of how many Americans may be killed...." Has the Pentagon's approach to this question changed in recent years? The answer can be found in a statement made comparatively recently at a conference in the Pentagon by a Navy Department executive. The United States and Europe, he opined, are too worried about the consequences of a nuclear war, "saying that a nuclear war would mean the end of the world, when in fact only 500 million people would die."

You could object and say: But they are maniacs, and you cannot treat their pronouncements as indicative of the policy of the whole U.S. administration. Alas, the course toward cranking up the arms race and striving for military superiority, the appeals to display "maximum toughness" in relations with the socialist countries and the detailed elaboration of plans for a nuclear war are key elements in the policy of the latter-day "crusaders."

The genocide being perpetrated by the Israeli aggressor, aided and abetted by Washington, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples; tens of thousands of people killed in El Salvador by the antipopular junta, equipped with U.S. weapons and inspired by Pentagon advisers; support for bloody dictatorships and facist regimes; "psychological warfare" based on lies, slander and misinformation -- this provides a picture of the "crusade" declared by Washington.

Naturally, this course is condemned and snubbed by sensible people in Western countries, including the United States. Yes, there are many sober, realistic U.S. politicians who point to the real causes of the savage hatred of the forces of socialism and progress on the part of the country's reactionary circles. G. Kennan, former ambassador to the USSR, writes that in U.S. administration and journalistic circles one encounters "an endless series of distortions and oversimplifications, the systematic dehumanization of the leadership of another great country, the usual, standard exaggeration of Moscow's military potential and assumptions about the ill-intentioned nature of its aims and daily distortion of the character and positions of another great people." These distortions are the result of the "almost total militarization of Americans' mentality.... They are not signs of the maturity and realism which one expects to be shown in a great power's diplomacy; they are signs if intellectual crudity inexcusable in the government of a great power." "Total obsession with nuclear war is, believe me, a form of disease. It is an extreme degree of pathology," the experienced diplomat remarked.

Another veteran U.S. politician, A. Harriman, demonstrating the falseness of the administration's assertions that its purpose in unleashing the arms race is to close the "window of vulnerability" which allegedly exists for the United States, remarks that instead the country ought to "take advantage of the window of opportunities for limiting the arms race."

The voices of dissent from the transatlantic adverturists' dangerous course are becoming even louder in Western Europe. In a recent book entitled "Rebellious Europe" the U.S. journalist (J. Oliver Goldsboro) writes: "The United States and Western Europe are like two physicians making not only different, but totally opposite diagnoses. The Americans see the Soviet Union as the source of all their troubles. Europeans, on the other hand, believe that America's problems are caused not by the Russians but by the Americans themselves."

The inablility, or rather reluctance of those who stand at the helm of power in Washington to acknowledge the realities of the modern world is one of the main reasons their policy is in a state of deeper and deeper crisis. Certain U.S. forces see the arms race and military adventures as a way out of the crisis.

But it is clear that in the present conditions of parity in the correlation of forces the only people who can talk about nuclear war are those who are cocky enough to believe they can juggle with mankind's destiny with impunity. Only in that kind of atmosphere can a policy emerge whereby hundreds of billions of dollars are cast into the bottomless pit of the arms race, new and increasinly sophisticated lethal types of arms are coming into service and conflicts are being kindled, each of which could detonate a worldwide conflagration.

This policy can only lead to a hopeless dead end. Communist Party of the United States General Secretary Gus Hall was undoubtedly right when he wrote: "The United States can no longer feed the countries of the world lies. Today the United States is more isolated than ever before; the mask is off -- and U.S. policy is remote from world reality."

Sometimes even the people behind this course make curious admissions. R. Kline, a CIA and State Department employee who joined the Reagan "team" during the 1980 election campaign, talks anxiously about the United States slipping "into an era of unfavorable and unstable strategic drift," and the President himself has mentioned a "crisis of the American spirit," although he draws -- to put it mildy -- very peculiar conclusions from this, by calling again and again for a "crusade."

It seems that for a long time the U.S. powers that be have been having wild dreams about the 20th century as the "age of America." But even the dream of "pan-Americanism" has proved groundless. U.S. capital's vital forces are weakening, being undermined.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the assertion that militarization will strengthen the country's positions, including its position in the world economic arena, is groundless. Here are some figures cited by the U.S. press in this connection. In 1950 the United States led the world in the production of machine tools, accounted for 47 percent of world steel production and 76 percent of automobile production. But in 1970 steel production had already fallen to 20 percent and automobile output to one-third, and it was only the third-biggest producer of machine tools. And by 1980 the U.S. share of world steel production had tumbled to 18.7 percent and automobile production to 29.2 percent.

An adverturist foreign policy is causing U.S. international positions to be steadily undermined. Like imperialism, the 20th century "crusaders" obviously have no future.

Like all other countries, the United States is faced with a war threat. But its source does not lie in the mythical "Soviet danger." The real source is the arms race and the international tension which influential U.S. circles are so thoughtlessly fueling.

Like all other peace-loving people, the Soviet people do not intend to follow this path. The 26th CPSU Congress noted: "It is dangerous madness to try to beat one another in an arms race and to bank on winning a nuclear war." The CPSU and the Soviet state are seeking to release the peoples from the "war of nerves," from suspicion and fear, and, most important of all, from the arms race. This humane, noble activity is supported by the hundreds of millions of people in the world seeking peace and security.

SERGEYEV COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

OW232232 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Sergeyev commentary: "Who Wants the Confrontation Between China and the Soviet Union?"]

[Text] Historical experience shows that Soviet-Chinese relations are very important. This is not only a matter of bilateral relations, but also an important factor that has a bearing on the interests of a vast area and even the whole world. In his speech in Tashkent on 24 March, Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: We remember well the time when the Soviet Union and People's China were united by bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation. We have never considered the state of hostility and estrangement between our two countries normal. In this connection, station observer Sergeyev writes:

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has never done anything on its own initiative to damage Soviet-Chinese relations and has never threatened China. It has never had any territorial claims on the PRC. The CPSU principles for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations were laid down by its 24th congress and reaffirmed by its 25th congress. The 26th CPSU Congress, held last year, reiterated that the Soviet Union wishes to establish [as heard] relations with China on the basis of good-neighborliness. At the same time, the 26th CPSU Congress also declared that the proposal we put forward for normalizing our relations with China is still good and that we still cherish feelings of respect and friendship for the Chinese people.

As Comrade Brezhnev stressed in his Tashkent speech, the Soviet Union is willing to come to terms, without any preliminary conditions, on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries. The Soviet Union does not proceed from any intention of acting according to circumstances, but from its principled international policy of striving to establish normal relations with China. Our starting point is that normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations serves the long-term interests of the people of our two countries.

Only imperialism is attempting to benefit from China's estrangement from and hostility to the Soviet Union. The hostility between China and the Soviet Union is only beneficial to what the Japanese press calls people in the West who fear even the thought of a rapproachement in Sino-Soviet relations. This is why whenever the Soviet Union calls on China to improve relations between the two countries, imperialists immediately use the hackneyed theme of a threat to China from the north to frighten people. They also alledge that Soviet-Chinese relations are very complicated, that the Soviet experience is not applicable to China in tackling the task of development, and so on and so forth. The imperialists openly boast in every possible way that developing economic and trade relations with capitalist countries is beneficial to China. They seem to hint to the Beijing leaders that capitalist countries' future economic relations with China depend on how the Beijing leaders reply to the Soviet Union's proposals.

It is entirely understandable that the imperialists are afraid of a possible improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations because they obviously do not want China to develop along the socialist road. As the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, China's advance along the socialist road obviously does not accord with American plans and interests, and that is bound to cause U.S.-Chinese relations to deteriorate. Capitalist countries have recently spared no effort to push China onto the road of relying on the capitalist world economy. They understand that such a scheme will be foiled when Soviet-Chinese relations are improved.

As for their allegation that the Soviet experience is not applicable to China in tackling the development task, it is refuted by the effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and China in the first 10 years after the founding of the PRC. Even today, when the anti-Soviet tide in China has not yet ebbed, China cannot but recognize that those 10 years were a period during which China achieved the most remarkable success in advancing along the socialist road of development.

As experts point out, there are now many things mutually beneficial to the Soviet Union and China as well as a very big possibility [hen da di ke neng 1771 1129 4104 0668 5174] for them. Therefore, normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations will accord with the aspirations and interests of the people of the two countries.

PRC PEACEFUL TALK BELIED BY ACTIONS

PM230921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 5

["International Notes" by B. Barakhta: "Peace Struggle Beijing-Style"]

[Text] "The sky is ablaze with gunfire, the whole earth is pitted with craters, and a mortally frightened sparrow shivers beneath the shade of a wormwood." That was how Mao Zedong saw the world's future in a poem written shortly before his death. The pitiful sparrow in the "Great Helmsman's" figurative vision personified the forces that are opposed to war and advocate peace and the relaxation of international tension.

However, reality is making its amendments to the Maoist "prophetic visions" of the future. The mounting demonstrations everywhere in favor of peace and the relaxation of international tension can no longer be brushed aside....Beijing senses this and so occasionally poses as a peacemaker. The scope of the antiwar movement throughout the world and the desire of all peoples, the Chinese people included, to see peaceful skies overhead have lately forced not only the imperialists but also their partners -- the Beijing strategists -- to resort to propaganda maneuvering.

Today Beijing too pays lipservice to peace and disarmament. "China needs a certain period of peace" -- statements of that sort can be seen in the central press and heard in the speeches of high-ranking PRC figures.

It all seems to be quite logical. People in China, as is the case all over the world, rejoice to see the sun, love children and follow with concern the state of the international situation. And certainly few ordinary Chinese would like to be consumed in the flames of a thermonuclear catastrophe for the glory of the hegemonist plans bequeathed by "Chairman Mao."

So Beijing is having to engage in verbal tightrope-walking. However, the tactical maneuvering undertaken by the Chinese leadership has essentially not changed its general strategic line of undermining detente and pushing mankind toward nuclear catastrophe, its line of combating and discrediting the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Beijing's peace-loving declarations cannot conceal its purposeful, massive offensive against the peace forces. In Beijing there is an Institute for International Problems -- an establishment that claims to make an objective analysis of the contemporary international situation. Its leading staffers were recently guests of the Beijing journal SHIJIE ZHISHI. In its pages they disclosed their thoughts to the readers about the problems of war and peace, European security and detente.

Who, in Beijing's opinion, is seeking today to step up the arms race, torpedo detente and bring the world to the verge of military confrontation? The staffers of the PRC Institute for International Problems believe that what is to blame for everything is not the policy of imperialism, nor the course of the Reagan administration, nor, of course, the hegemonist ambitions of the heirs to Mao themselves. The root of all evil turns out to be, or so the authors of the articles in SHIJIE ZHISHI claim, the Soviet Union (?!).

"Detente is a smokescreen," "the Russians have disrupted the strategic balance," "the Savage bear is preparing for a dash to the West" -- the Beijing disinformers ring the propaganda bells.

The inflammatory anti-Soviet propaganda mill that was set in motion back in Mao Zedong's lifetime is continuing to gather momentum. Who would have thought it? It transpires that the mass antiwar movement in West Europe "is organized by Moscow." The "hand of Moscow," or so the Beijing Institute for International Problems believes, is manipulating the Western politicians and businessmen who advocate the development of dialogue and trade ties with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Is there an alternative to fueling tension? Beijing believes that nuclear catastrophe cannot be averted but that it can nonetheless be postponed. For this you need to do one thing: arm yourself, arm yourself and arm yourself again. Salvation for the West European peoples, for instance, RENMIN RIBAO wrote recently, lies only in the immediate deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. It is of course possible to hold talks but, according to Deng Xiaoping's opinion, quoted by propaganda, "no good is likely to come of this." The best way out is still the "arms upgrading and modernization" of NATO's nuclear and conventional arsenals. This, in the profound conclusion reached by the specialists of the PRC Institute for International Problems, is the correct road to "true disarmament." In the meantime, they say, all contacts must be broken off, any dialogue with the USSR, except from a position of strength, must be abandoned and a "broad anti-Soviet front" established.

Beijing is prepared to share its own experience in this sphere. Under cover of the "Soviet threat" myth, the Chinese hegemonists have been strenuously building up their own military potential for several years now. The military budget again rose in 1982; nuclear arsenals are being increased and conventional arms renewed. All this, RENMIN RIBAO writes, is a "gratifying development of the army."

Beijing's "theoretical" calculations are being eagerly picked up in Washington. As a recent report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the U.S. Congressional Research Service noted, deliveries of arms and military hardware to the PRC...provide a "guarantee of world peace" and lead to the creation of a "joint Chinese-American security system."

As the foreign press testifies, the exchange of intellegence information has now been organized between the U.S. and PRC special services and an exchange of military delegations held. Beijing is actively seeking to acquire samples of the latest Western military hardware and technology.

All this carefully concealed from the Chinese public. The consolidation of the strategic military partnership between Chinese hegemonism and imperialism is a dangerous new reality in the practice of contemporary interstate relations.

PRAVDA ON U.S. CONSOLIDATION OF TWO-CHINAS POLICY

LD260922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jul (TASS) -- Recently the central Chinese papers and journals have published a number of articles and special commentaries that quite sharply condemn the Reagan administration's attempts to discount the PRC's national interests and consolidate the so-called "two-Chinas policy" in American-Chinese relations, writes commentator Boris Barakhta in PRAVDA today.

In the opinion of many foreign observers, Beijing's present nervousness is due to a number of factors. One of these is the approaching 12th congress of the CCP. At the congress, writes the New York TIMES, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters will apparently have to explain why the strengthening of military-strategic partnership with the United States has not led to Taiwan's return to the homeland or brought the promised dividends in domestic and foreign policy. This is why Beijing needs to propagandize this issue just now.

However, in reality, as the facts show, both Beijing and Washington reckon on disentangling the Taiwan knot with the aid of a behind the scenes plot by further drawing China into the orbit of imperialist influence. Not by chance did Senator Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate, who has returned to Washington from a trip to Beijing, say that in talks with him, the PRC leadership frankly pointed out the "mutual interest" of the United States and China in struggling against the notorious "Soviet threat."

Taking account of this mood in Beijing, Washington is maintaining its course of consolidating its "two-Chinas policy" in international relations, the PRAVDA commentary says.

JAPAN REACTS TO U.S. ANTI-SOVIET SANCTIONS

OW240941 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] In view of Washington's discriminatory anti-Soviet decision jeopardizing the Soviet-Japan oil and natural gas exploration project off Sakhalin, Japanese Ambassador Okawara filed a protest with the U.S. State Department on 20 July. Our commentator Yuriy Afonin writes as follows on this development:

Japan has seldom attempted to defy its ally across the ocean, the United States. This time, however, it has dared to protest against a top-level Washington decision.

While refraining from using the word sanctions, Japanese mass media have hinted at the possibility of some kind of retaliatory measures being taken by Japan against the United States. For example, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, dated 19 July, reported that government sources have been heard saying that Japan should take a second look at plans concerning the strong U.S. demand for the transfer of military technology. This is but one of such Japanese moves. The paper further wrote that this kind of mood in Japan has been caused solely by the U.S. attempt to obstruct reciprocal economic exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union. Those who advocate a cautious approach to the issue of military technological cooperation with the United States insist that under the present circumstances, there is no reason why Japan should rush into a settlement that would be favorable only to the U.S. side.

Japan claims that the protext is an independent Japanese action. But it is not difficult to see that it almost coincided with a similar protest filed by the EEC nations against the U.S. attempt to disrupt the gas pipeline project linking western Siberia with the West European countries. These protests undoubtedly reflect strong dissatisfaction with U.S. policies among its allies.

It is certainly no accident that protests were made in the economic area, where changes in the balance of power among the United States, Japan and the European countries are not pronounced.

In the military and political areas, the United States still maintains its superiority over the European nations and Japan by wielding its missiles and nuclear arms. While the U.S. allies still hesitate to challenge Washington's leadership in these areas, the U.S. economic superiority in the capitalist world has suffered a considerable setback. Successive economic crises have shaken monopoly capitalism at its foundations. The United States, therefore, is apparently trying to weaken the economic positions of those countries that have become its major rivals in the capitalist world. In fact, it has been pointed out in both West European countries and Japan that the U.S.-imposed sanctions harm these countries more than the Soviet Union. Publications in these countries have also carried commentaries to that effect.

As a noted Soviet expert on American affairs, Academician Arbatov put it: While the United States is still wandering about in a dreamland with its policies, its allies are taking a straighter, more realistic and cool-headed look at the realities around them. These countries know that the Soviet Union, without relying on Western-wupplied equipment, can carry out any pipeline project and can develop the oil and natural gas off Sakhalin on its own. Some people may have some doubts about that, but the firm declaration made by Soviet workers and engineers that they will produce all the necessary equipment and materials for the pipeline project by themselves should dispel all their doubts.

The sanctions imposed by Mr Reagan can by no means stop Soviet economic growth. It nevertheless deprives the West European and Japanese businesses of large Soviet orders, thus aggravating the current business recessions in those countries. At a time of business recession, the Soviet orders are extremely valuable to them. The capitalist nations' loss of the Soviet market would make it more difficult for them to find a way out of their economic crisis.

The U.S. Government is attempting to use the strongly criticized sanctions as a means of putting pressure on the USSR. Its allies, however, know that the U.S. plan will not work. The view that economic cooperation with the USSR is more profitable for the USSR than it is for the West European countries or Japan seems to prevail. As a result, the Western countries are usually forced to make massive self-sacrifices. Japan and the European nations would be better off if they quickly understood that this view is wrong. The sooner they understand, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

PLANS FOR U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY EXERCISES NOTED

LD222258 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo July 22 TASS -- A spokesman of the command of Japan's land forces has announced plans to hold joint Japanese-U.S. exercises on the Japanese island of Hokkaido, located near the border with the USSR. As the KYODO Tsushin News Agency points out, Japanese and U.S. signal communications personnel are to hold exercises there in mid-September. Big staff exercises, the aim of which will be to practice close cooperation of the two armies in the conduct of combat operations against a common enemy, are to be held in December. Earlier such exercises were held in Shizuoka-ken Prefecture and in Hawaii Islands in February and June.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE BENEFITS N. KOREAN INDUSTRY

PM230837 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Basis of Cooperation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 July -- Another major consignment of finished output was recently dispatched to the Soviet Union from the Pyongyang storage battery plant, which was constructed on a barter basis with technical assistance from the Soviet side. Since the enterprise started up this April, thousands of batteries for trucks and tractors have been dispatched to our country.

At present over a dozen industrial installations are being constructed in People's Korea with Soviet assistance. For instance, Soviet specialists are giving considerable assistance in expanding the leader of the Korean power industry -- the Pukch'ong thermal power station. Its capacity will be increased by 400 megawatts to 1.6 gigawatts. A 14th power unit has recently been installed and started up here ahead of schedule. A chemical plant equipped with Soviet equipment has been commissioned in Aoji. The Soviet side is also providing assistance in the construction of bearing and aluminum plants.

The cooperation between the DPRK and our country in the sphere of industrial construction is mutually advantageous and equitable and is of important significance for People's Korea.

TASHKENT ATTACKS PRC, U.S. ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

GF251055 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Ways To Improve the Situation in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, is currently on a visit to a number of countries in Southeast Asia. Matters related to the situation in Southeast Asia, defusing tension in that part of the world and ways and means of strengthening peace will be discussed during Nguyen Co Thach's visit. That the visit is taking place now is indicative of the fact that the tendency in political and public circles in Southeast Asia for holding peace talks is gradually strengthening. It is, of course, possible to eliminate certain troubling issues during these peace talks.

The Vietnamese foreign minister has outlined the position of the three countries in Indochina -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These countries have recently launched new initiatives aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. The proposals they have put forward include the improvement of relations between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and Thailand and the PRC. Furthermore, the Indochina countries referred to have also proposed the holding of an international conference to discuss the situation in Southeast Asia. Another important initiative by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea is related to the presence of a certain number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Dear listeners, at this point it is noteworthy to mention that the troops referred to are in Kampuchea at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and within the framework of the agreement between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Considering the rate of secessionist activities by the supporters of Pol Pot and the Khmer counterrevolutionaries under the guidance of Beijing and Washington, Vietnam and Kampuchea agreed on the withdrawal of a certain number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This operation was implemented quite recently. Thus, Vietnam and Kampuchea have proved their good will, that is, their willingness to defuse tension in the region and hold practical talks. Meanwhile, it is obvious that the state of Kampuchea's internal situation is reflected in the sound stand it has taken in the international domain. Vietnam and Kampuchea are prepared to continue the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea provided the pro-Pol Pot groups in Thailand are disarmed and withdrawan from Kampuchean borders. It will be recalled that in a press conference in Bangkok, Nguyen Co Thach (?reconfirmed this state of affairs).

Meanwhile, Vietnam and Kampuchea have expressed their willingness to contribute to improving the situation in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace. Certain circles within ASEAN have also been making statements in this respect during the past week. However, it will be recalled that Beijing and Washington are (?threatening) ASEAN countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. Beijing and Washington are pushing these countries to maintain an adverse stand. Beijing and Washington have vested their hope in an alliance which has come to be known as the Kampuchean alliance [as heard] -- an alliance composed of various dissident groups among the Kampuchean people. Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, the butchers of the Kampuchean people, are actively participating in this alliance. Together with Pol Pot, they are the main criminals responsible for the deaths of 3 million Kampucheans. Meanwhile, the main figureheads of this alliance, who are living in Beijing, are warmly applauding Sihanouk. Actually, the vagabonds of Indochina (?have sought refuge in Beijing). It is thus obvious that Beijing is opposed to having the situation in Southeast Asia resolved, and officials in Washington are strongly supporting the trend adopted by Beijing.

KAMPUCHEA EXHIBITS CAPTURED SUBVERSIVE MATERIALS

LD212220 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 21 Jul 82

[From "the World Today" program, presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] An exhibition opened in Phnom Penh today. On display are not industrial goods, not samples of agricultural produce of the young republic, but weapons and ammunition, spying and sabotage equipment and subversive propaganda material and means of warfare against the Kampuchean people produced in the U.S. and China. The exhibits were seized from agents of emigree counterrevolutionary organizations and foreign intelligence services captured on the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The materials at the exhibition and the documents and photographs exhibited there reveal the scale and methods of the Chinese and U.S. special services' activities to undermine Kampuchea. At the same time, they tell of the experience and courage of internal affairs organs and troops of the republic, as well as of the great aid the population of the country is giving the government and security organs in detecting and rendering harmless the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution that are being sent from the outside.

TASS INTERVIEWS SRV FOREIGN MINISTER IN RANGOON

LD252016 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Rangoon July 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Andreyev reports:

The fresh peace initiatives put forward by the Indo-Chinese states at a recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City have convincingly demonstrated for the peoples of South East Asia to see that the myth of a so-called "Vietnamese and Soviet threat to the region" was fabricated by the Beijing leaders as a cover for their expansionist and hegemonistic policy. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, who was on a friendly visit in Burma.

Increasingly large numbers of people in South East Asia began realizing, the minister stressed, that a real threat to peace and stability in the region stems from the intrigues of China, which is using pro-Beijing armed detachments in the countries of South East Asia for interference in their internal affairs.

Nguyen Co Thach said that the aim of his present tour of Singapore, Burma, Malaysia and Thailand is an exchange of views on ways of lessening tensions and establishing peace in South East Aisa. The current developments in the region, he said, have most clearly shown that the attempts of China and certain circles in ASEAN at resolving the problem of Kampuchea through conforntation with the countries of Indochina have suffered a fiasco. In spite of the intrigues of external enemies, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, drawing on the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries support of the nonaligned states, have succeeded in overcoming many post-war difficulties and are making confident progress in their political, economic and social development.

Under these conditions the sole constructive and real way to establishing peace in South East Asia, the minister said, is that of talks and goodwill. The provocative fuss around the formation of a so-called "Coalition Government" of Kampuchean reactionaries will come to nothing. The countries of Indochina have firmly declared that the process of revival of Kampuchea is irreversible, the bloody Pol Pot clique will never again be permitted to take power. In its turn Vietnam has demonstrated its readiness to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and guarantee Thailand's security if the other side really strives for peace and ensuring mutual security. Efforts in that direction shall be reciprocal, Nguyen Co Thach stressed in conclusion.

PRAVDA TEXT OF BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV POLISH MESSAGE

PM231021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers,

To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish People's Republic State Council:

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people, we send to you, and through you to the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and Council of Ministers and all Polish working people, cordial congratulations on the national holiday -- Poland's rebirth day.

The Polish people, who chose the road of socialism 38 years ago, have in the years of people's power scored substantial successes under the leadership of the vanguard of the working class -- the Polish Workers Party, later the Polish United Workers Party. It was socialism that brought Poland true independence and a firm guarantee of the inviolability of borders and created favorable conditions for social, economic and cultural progress and high prestige in the international arena.

The close friendship, equal cooperation and comradely mutual assistance between the Soviet and Polish peoples, which are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, are an important factor that has ensured Poland's development along the socialist path. This friendship emerged in the common revolutionary struggle of the Russian and Polish proletariat. It was sealed by the blood shed together in the struggle against fascism and has been enriched with new content as a result of the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland and in the course of our two countries' comprehensive close cooperation. The visit to the Soviet Union last March by a Polish party-state delegation and the implementation of the accords reached during the visit are of great importance.

Under the conditions of the present deterioration in the international situation, the alliance relations between the USSR and Poland and all the socialist community countries are an important factor for peace and stability and the inviolability of borders and of the postwar structure in Europe.

The Polish Communists and the working people of People's Poland are greeting their holiday -- rebirth day -- in a complex sociopolitical and economic situation. Counterrevolutionary forces, encouraged and supported by imperialist centers, have encroached on the working people's socialist gains and the PZPR's leading role in the building of socialism and jeopardized the foundations of Polish socialist statehood.

Soviet people approve and support the efforts of the PZPR and the Polish Government aimed at strengthening the combat capability and vanguard role of the working-class party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and at mobilizing party members and all supporters of socialism in Poland to definitively rout the counterrevolution and defend the people's power and Polish working people's socialist gains, and they resolutely condemn the crude interference by the United States and the other NATO countries in the internal affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

There can be no doubt that all the hopes entertained by internal counterrevolution and imperialist forces of undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland and weakening the socialist community's unity and cohesion are doomed to inevitably failure. The Polish People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact and a member of CEMA, can be firmly confident of the full support and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

On the 38th anniversary of P nd's rebirth, expressing the feelings of all Soviet people, we wish you, dear comrades, the Polish Communists and all Polish working people success in normalizing social and economic life and strengthening socialism's positions in the country.

Long live the inviolable Soviet-Polish alliance! May the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples strengthen and deepen!

POLISH ENVOY COMMEMORATES LIBERATION ON MOSCOW TV

LD221512 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Polish people today celebrates its national festival, the day of rebirth. Stanislaw Kociolek, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, is taking part in our program.

[Kociolek -- in Russian] Dear friends, each year we remember with emotion the July days of 1944 when the first inches of Polish soil were liberated from Hitler's yoke. The Polish people will never forget the heroic fight of the Soviet people and its Red Army which brought freedom to our homeland. With all my heart I congratulate all Soviet war veterans, particularly those who freed our country with their arms. Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms was enshrined forever on the battlefields from Lenino to Berlin by their jointly-shed blood.

In those years the foundations of the socialist state were laid and the working class party was strengthened. At that time firm friendship grew up between the Polish and Soviet peoples and between our parties, and no trials or hardships can destroy that friendship. And such attempts are incessant, as these past 2 years that Poland has experienced have proved, since August 1980. Stoical and dedicated communists and sober-minded Poles have risen to the defense of the gains of socialism. In this great cause the profound patriotism of the Polish Armed Forces and their devotion to their socialist homeland have been demonstrated.

We can say today that counterrevolution in Poland has failed, the imperialists' plans have fallen through. Overcoming the consequences of the heaviest crisis, we are rebuilding the national economy, the socialist state and public order, and are unrelentingly strengthening our party. Theprogress achieved in stabilizing the country's situation and its economy was also made possible by the help given by the socialist countries, first and foremost by the Soviet Union. We are grateful to you for that fraternal aid. The visit to Moscow by the PZPR party and state delegation and the discussions between our leaders, Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, have added even greater depth to our cooperation.

Before us lies a long and hard path. The enemy has not laid down his arms. Poland is now the target of an unprecedented propaganda attack and economic pressure. But those who have launched the crusade against communism are profoundly mistaken: They cannot break our people's will.

Dear friends, this year the peoples of the Soviet Union are commemorating a great festival, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. That festival is a most profound manifestion of socialist internationalism. With all my heart I wish you further success in the development and implementation of the program of the 26th CPSU Congress; I wish you peace and happiness.

Our party and people warmly support all the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, and together with you fight against the Washington administration's inhuman plans and those of world imperialism.

In conclusion, allow me to repeat once more our party's position: Poland was, is and will remain a socialist country, a sound link in the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

DANILOV COMMENTS TO POLAND ON SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

LD232350 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Can the U.S. Policy Toward Poland Change in Connection with George Shultz Becoming Secretary of State?" -- commentary by Aleksandr Danilov]

[Text] George Shultz, who has already started in his job as America's secretary of state, is now getting acquainted with the essentials of U.S. foreign policy, and prefers to avoid public statements and interviews. However, he has already made his stand on a number of important aspects of foreign policy known. Among other things, speaking at the U.S. Senate during his confirmation hearings, Geroge Shultz touched on the problem of Reagan's economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic. According to the New York TIMES, Shultz said that he was in full accord with these sanctions. But he also made it clear that he things sanctions should not always be used as a diplomatic tool.

Thus, Shultz has supported the current administration's anti-Polish and anti-Soviet policy. Of course, one could not expect anything else from him. The liquidation of socialism and the assurance of the United States political and economic mastery of the world has been the dream and constant goal of American imperialism for ages. The direct implementation of American imperial policy should be the province of the secretary of state. Therefore, George Shultz in that position cannot think otherwise when it comes to socialist Poland or other socialist countries.

Of course the problem of the best way to put American ambitions into practice still remains. It is precisely this which was elucidated by Shultz's reservation that it would be unsound to always take recourse to economic sanctions as a tool of pressure on other states.

Many serious politicians and commentators in the West believe that the Reagan administration made many mistakes in its anti-Polish and anti-Soviet fervor, in particular, in its latest decision of banning the exports to socialist countries not only of U.S. companies' products, but also the products of foreign companies working on American licenses, which has been met with indignation among the United States' West European partners. The scandal in the NATO camp has assumed such a great scope that according to the New York TIMES, conferences of selected personnel were held at the White House to deliberate on the problem of those latest sanctions: Would it not be better to rescind them under some decent pretext?

On the basis of the nervous reaction of the administration's highest representatives to that rumour, one could reach the just conclusion that the paper has stepped on a painful corn. On the basis of earlier statements by George Shultz, one can conclude that he does not favor such brutal gestures in international relations, which cause in the final reckoning political as well as economic damage to the United States. Some time ago he criticized President Carter for the grain embargo to the USSR, calling such a policy the "diplomacy of the stick."

This does not at all mean -- and Shultz confirmed this during the Congressional hearings -- that the new secretary of state is against such measures as regards the Polish People's Republic. The American businessmen's paper, WALL STREET JOURNAL, wrote that it was the matter of bringing common sense and order to the sharpening conflict between the United States and Europe concerning trade with the Soviet bloc. So the whole idea is to carry out the same anti-Polish and anti-Soviet policy in a more refined manner, without damaging relations with allies.

On the basis of George Shultz's Congressional hearings, one comes to the opinion that he intends to carry out the same policy no less eagerly than his predecessor did.

POLAND'S ROMANIK ADDRESSES MOSCOW GATHERING

LD250936 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] We invite you to the Moscow House of (?Culture) and Technology, where a ceremonial meeting was held of representatives of inhabitants of the capital on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic.

The assembly cordially greeted the Polish guests: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union Stanislaw Kociolek, employees of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic and a delegation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society led by Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The paper at the meeting was delivered by Igor Klochkov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and secretary of the Moskovskaya Oblast Committee of the CPSU. Following his talk, Jerzy Romanik rose to speak:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends, we would like to express hearty thanks from our delegation for the fact that thanks to your invitation, [words indistinct] the holiday of the rebirth of Poland, we are spending the celebrations among you and with you, with friends and brothers. We have come to you [words indistinct] our national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation. The July manifesto was an act of crucial historical significance in the history of our state. [Words indistinct] of new forces onto the arena of national history (?from which) the fortunes of Poland came into your hands. They were workers' and peasants' hands, sure and unfailing. [sentence indistinct]

The factories were reborn from the ashes [words indistinct]. Taking (?a plow) in one hand and a gun in the other, we [word indistinct] the forces of the Polish Army, which [word indistinct] together with the liberating Soviet Army brought liberty to a Poland, [passage indistinct]. It is and remains an eternal reason to praise our nation, which never bent beneath the fascist violence, when, on the ruins of the Hitlerite [word indistinct] alongside the victorious Soviet banners, the Polish standards also stood.

I would like you to understand my feelings [words indistinct] when today, as representative of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, I stand here before you in order to pass on, on behalf of the massed and [words indistinct] millions of Poles, expressions of sincere friendship and brotherly [words indistinct]. We are aware how much work there is ahead of us, but we sincerely believe that the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship is [words indistinct] in the consciousness of every Pole. [Word indistinct] these reflections give us strength. [passage indistinct] Dear comrades, permit me, in conclusion and on behalf of our delegation, to wish all success to the Soviet nation, which this year will celebrate the famous 60th (?anniversary of the USSR). May Polish-Soviet friendship and alliance be consolidated an long-lived; may the bases of the cooperation between our nation develop; long live peace! [end recording]

KUZNETSOV PRAISES WORK OF HUNGARIAN ENVOY

PM260717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Soviet Award"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Hungarian Ambassador to the Soviet Union M. Szuros in the Kremlin 15 July.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Kuznetsov sincerely congratulated the ambassador on the high award, which marks the great amount of work he has done to develop and strengthen the friendship and all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Hungary. A determining factor in the development and strengthening of all-around Soviet-Hungarian ties -- their lifegiving force, figuratively speaking -- he said, are the regular meetings between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the unity and cohesion of the USSR and Hungary in the cause of the successful solution of the tasks of communist and socialist building set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress, and of augmenting the wealth of the entire socialist community.

M. Szuros expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their high assessment of his activity. He emphasized that the motive force ensuring the process of the further rapproachement of our countries' peoples is the indestructible alliance of the MSZMP and the CPSU founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Present at the award ceremony were O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; G.A. Kiselev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

On the same day, V.V. Kuznetsov and M. Szuros had a conversation which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

PRAVDA ON TRIALS, CONTINUING TENSION IN KOSOVO

PM260817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "On the Situation in Kosovo"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul -- TANJUG reports that a group of Albanian nationals accused of antistate activity aimed at undermining the Yugoslav constitutional system has been tried in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo (in the cities of Pristina and Gnjilane). The report says that back in 1978 they had set up an illegal organization, distributed subversive leaflets and other anti-Yugoslav materials and had organized and participated in hostile, counterrevolutionary demonstrations in the province last spring. The court sentenced the accused to various terms of imprisonment.

Judging by items in the Yugoslav press, the situation in Kosovo remains complex. As S. Hasani, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee, said, "Despite certain positive results in the normalization of the situation, there have been isolated clashes of a nationalist character designed to maintain tension in the region."

It is reported that the Yugoslav Presidency has discussed the situation in the autonomous province and has called for "united actions to halt the hostile activity by all available political and other means." The organs of power, the Presidency session noted, must help create conditions for successful activity by all public forces in normalizing the situation in Kosovo.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HONORS GDR'S HAGER

LD231410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Today, by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, for great services in the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and GDR, and in connection with his 70th birthday, Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples.

VORONOV CITED ON GDR PARTY PLENUM MEETINGS

PM230839 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 July 1982 publishes on page 4 under the headline "Reserves of Efficiency" a 2,100-word report by correspondent Yu. Voronov, datelined Berlin, on the local party plenums currently being held in the GDR to discuss the results of the SED Central Committee May plenum. Particularly under discussion, he says, are industrial progress and ways to improve labor productivity through scientific and technical progress, and ways to save national economic resources.

W. EUROPEAN REACTION TO U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES

EEC Economic Discussions

LD241726 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 24 Jul 82

["It's the 'Stick' Policy Now" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chenkhonin writes: The EEC Council of Minister's emergency session at the level of foreign ministers, which opened in Brussels today, is riveting the attention of the broad international public for many reasons, the main being interest in whether the West Europeans are able to work out an effective common strategy to counter U.S. economic diktat.

As recent weeks have demonstrated, Washington has firmly decided to replace the "stick and carrot" policy vis-a-vis its West European partners with the "stick" policy. That this is so could be judged, for example, from the latest statement by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldridge who rejected the EEC's offer to cut steel exports to the United States if Washington agrees to abandon its plan to impose protectionist duties on the import of metallurgical products from West European countries.

The offer was made in Washington on behalf of the Common Market by representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium, the countries expected to be hit hardest by Washington's discriminatory measures. They went to that length in the hope to break the deadlock at U.S.-EEC negotiations concerning U.S. restrictions on the import of steel to the United States. It is not difficult to understand the outrage caused in Europe by the statement of Malcolm Baldridge who did not think more than an hour before flatly rejecting the West European offer.

The London TIMES commented that the Reagan administration's decision to cold-shoulder the EEC's offer, which had appeared to be able of solving the problem peacefully, had come as a shock to the Common Market members.

The sharpest differences in the trade war between the United States and Western Europe are not limited to steel alone. They also exist in such issues as bank rates and agrarian policy. Besides, Washington is using its economic arms-twisting policy to force European states to take the U.S. line in their economic deals not only with socialist but developing countries as well, including those of the Middle East and Central and South America. There are also many other problems on the agenda of the Brussels conference of the Ten.

One might ask: Why is Washington exerting pressure on its European allies today with a force unprecedented for the post-war years? There are many reasons for this. One is the U.S. desire to make other Western countries, by way of intimidation, even more obedient in following the Reagan administration's aggressive course for stepping up world tensions, escalating the arms race and pushing mankind ever closer to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. The dramatic intensity of the economic upheavals, which the once "flourishing" America is now living through, also plays a role of no small importance.

In these conditions the United States is trying to shift the burden of economic setbacks onto the shoulders of its West European partners. This explains its policy of stepped-up protectionism in trade and the policy of diktat in the field of economic links, which run counter to the national interests of both European and developing countries.

Effects of U.S. Policy

LD232016 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes: The West European countries are bitterly seeing for themselves that they, allies of the United States, are not being exempt by the Reagan administration in the pursuance of its policy of diktat and crude blackmail by means of which it wants to pull the United States out of the quagmire of economic crisis.

With growing arrogance Washington is flouting the sovereignty of the West European states, interfering in matters belonging to their internal jurisdiction, and undermining the principles of world trade and international division of labour.

Despite the repeated pressing requests of the West European capitals, the United States keeps high the bank prime rates, thus nullifying the attempts by Western Europe to overcome the hardships of the economic crisis and take the sting out of the explosive problem of unemployment. The European countries are being made to pay for the failure of the notorious "Reaganomics". The U.S. budget deficit in the 1983 fiscal year is planned at 104 billion dollars. This means that the high bank rates will remain, that capital will continue to flee from Western Europe and that inflation will grow there further. During the past 14 months Washington's partners have paid a high price for the jacking up of the dollar's exchange rate. European and Japanese central banks had to spend 122 billion dollars on the money market to support the parities of their own currencies. It is at the expense of its allies that the Reagan administration finances a considerable part of its monster militaristic programme.

The United States openly regards Western Europe with a similar structure of production as one of its main competitors and is doing everything to weaken its position. The United States is noticeably stepping up the "economic war" against Europe. At the end of the week the Reagan administration plans to increase by 10-30 percent the import duties on steel from a number of West European countries. This will strike a heavy blow at their crisis-hit metallurgical industry.

The EEC has asked the GATT Council for permission to levy, in reply, special customs duties on American commodities. If adopted, this measure could be a painful one for U.S. foreign trade. One can add to this the "battles" across the ocean in the trade in farm produce, textiles, etc. The demarches made by West European representatives in Washington are not evoking a response, and for this reason, as it is noted by the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU: Western Europe's "patience in respect of the United States is running out."

A storm of indignation in Europe was caused by Washington's "punitive expedition", by its attempt to undermine the "gas-for-pipes" deal which is needed by the region to ensure industry with orders, to lessen unemployment and to solve fuel and energy problems. By its ban on the delivery to the USSR of equipment manufactured under American licenses, the Reagan administration intruded into the soverign right of the West European countries to develop its trade proceeding from national interests, tried to spread American laws to the activities of the region's firms. The United States altogether would like to deprive Western Europe of the huge market of the socialist countries, to undermine the detente that is beneficial to Europe and to keep the allies on a short leash of political and economic dependence. By this policy the United States further confirmed its reputation of an unreliable trade partner and also of an unreliable ally. The repressions with which Washington threatens the "racalcitrant" West European companies inevitably will aggravate Western Europe's confrontation with the United States.

U.S. Steel Tariffs

LD251626 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The U.S. administration's decision to introduce protective tariffs on metallurgical products imported to the United States from a number of countries, including EEC countries, came into force today. This decision will be a heavy blow for the EEC's metallurgical industry, which is already in a profound crisis. Here is Boris Kalyagin, political observer of central television and all-union radio:

Hello, comrades! Henry Palmerston, a British prime minister in the Victorian era, liked to say that Britain has no permanent friends or enemies, only permanent interests. The current U.S. administration is successfully developing this principle of the state's lack of principle. [sentence as heard]

Washington has a scornful attitude toward any international agreements and does not want to take into account the world community's position, its allies' opinions or even its own American public's opinion. Meanwhile, the immediate advantage for the biggest U.S. corporation is gladly taken into account. It is for the benefit of the U.S. steel magnates that the Reagan government has decided to establish what are in fact prohibitive tariffs on steel imports from the Common Market. This is far from the only example of the U.S. administration's unceremonious attitude toward the interests of other countries. The White House has refused to recognize the international convention on the Law of the Sea, which more than 130 states worked out jointly over a period of 8 years. The U.S. monopolies did not like it because it could restrict their opportunities to freely exploit maritime deposits. As the New York TIMES writes, the corporations consider it unnecessary to share the profits with others from working minierals from the seabed. In their opinion, the sea is not mankind's common heritage, but just a field where a claim may be staked first by whoever is quickest off the mark. Washington regards not only the sea, but also land and even space in this way. The United States would like to turn space into an arena for the arms race, and declares whole regions in various parts of the world as zones of its vital interest. How can one be surprised if Washington tells its partners with whom and with what they can trade.

But not everything in the world happens the way Washington sees or wants it. The allies are more and more resolutely refusing to subordinate themselves to economic diktat. President Reagan's attempts to undermine or slow down construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have met with a rebuff from the Western partners and have led to the acute deterioration of relations between the United States and Western Europe. The U.S. Government's decision to bring in steel tariffs has worsened the conflict. The leaders of the EEC states, with a unanimity that is rare for them, have condemned the Reagan administration's action. In the words of French President Mitterrand, they are offensive, unjust and dangerous. The West Europeans do not intend to sacrifice their national interests for the sake of Washington's interests.

TASS REPORTS MITTERRAND MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD231742 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Francois Mitterrand's telegramme addressed to Leonid Brezhnev has come in. It says: "I am highly moved by the message which you sent to me on the occasion of July 14, and I am expressing my wholehearted gratitude to you."

"Like you, I am convinced that cooperation between France and the USSR serves the interests of our two countries, as has just been illustrated by the success of the joint space flight."

"I wish the cooperation to continue in many fields and to receive in future a new and fruitful development."

SOVIET-IRISH CONSULTATIONS IN MOSCOW REPORTED

LD240307 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Regular Soviet-Irish consultations took place in Moscow on July 20-22. In the course of the consultations Nikita Ryzhov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials of the Soviet ministry discussed with the Irish delegation led by Mr. P. MacKernan, deputy foreign affairs minister and head of the Political Department of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ireland, important international problems, first of all those connected with the removal of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race. They exchanged opinions on the acute conflict situations that have arisen in a number of regions of the world. The Soviet and Irish delegations also studied some questions of relations between the two countries.

'ARAFAT DESCRIBES BEIRUT TO CORRESPONDENTS

LD231326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestine revolution, met APN and Soviet television correspondents in the area of the Arab University of Beirut. 'Arafat showed them the destruction caused by the barbarous bombing raids perpetrated by the Israeli military. During the meeting, Yasir 'Arafat stated the following:

For 7 weeks now the fascist-natured aggression of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples has continued. Nearly the whole Israeli Army has been thrown against us as well as a large part of the air force and navy. It is quite evident that this criminal war is being waged with the full approval and blessing of the United States. Influential American circles, including General Haig, took part in its preparation and organization. Moreover, American imperialism tried to cover the major part of the expenses of this war, which has already cost $5.5 billion. So this is aggression paid for in advance.

What is the main aim pursued by the Zionists and their patrons? They want to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization through the destruction of the largest possible number of Palestinians. Through the use of the latest American armaments, including phosphorous, cassette [kassetnyye] and cluster [grozdevyye] bombs and shells banned by international law, in 50 days of aggression more than 30,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have already been killed or severely wounded -- the overwhelming number of them women, children and old men; 10,000 people have been lost without trace, nearly 1 million people have lost their homes or have been forced to flee; 14 Palestinian refugee camps, 3 large towns in southern Lebanon, and 32 villages have been coldbloodedly and calculatedly destroyed.

For the first time in the recent history of the Arab world, the aggressors possess the capital of a sovereign country, Beirut. The city is being destroyed by bombing raids and shelling from the air, land and sea. The Zionists are not letting into west Beirut and its suburbs -- where a total of some 600,000 Lebanese and 200,000 Palestinians live -- flour for baking bread, fuel and gasoline for maintaining the basic subsistence of the city. They even hamper the delivery of medical supplies via the International Red Cross. West Beirut is ringed by three Israeli divisions as well as special units including the Golan Brigade and subunits trained in street fighting. According to all data, preparations are being made for a large military operation against the city's defenders. However, the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces will continue to fight and uphold their just cause to the end, regardless of the fact that our military forces are very limited in comparison with the possibilities of the armies of the Arab countries.

Yasir 'Arafat went on to say: The Palestinian people have always seen in the Soviet Union their great friend and ally in the anti-imperialist struggle. From here, from besieged Beirut, I send cordial greetings to the Soviet people and our gratitude to them for the support of the struggle of the Palestinians, the support which was so vividly expressed in the recently published replies of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to PRAVDA's questions. I can confirm that the Soviet Union has been and remains on our side, that it firmly supports our struggle in this difficult historic moment.

The rulers of Israel have not given up their plans to physically annihilate the Palestinian people and to liquidate its sole legal representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. In these circumstances, we are particularly grateful to Leonid Ilich Brezhenv for his repeated expression of solidarity with us. In it we see a confirmation of the principled line of the Soviet Union in support and defense of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

ZAMYATIN CITED ON LEBANON, MIDEAST CONFERENCE

LD241006 Prague CTK in English 0831 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date given] -- The barbaric Israeli aggression on Lebanon's territory has sharpened the tension in the Middle East to the utmost degree making the situation far more explosive today than it was yesterday, RUDE PRAVO said today in an article by Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Department of International Information.

The Soviet representative stressed that attempts at using military force instead of political settlement lead to only one result -- the problem of the Middle East is ever more complicated.

The aggressor has laid down as its aim to physically liquidate the Arab people of Palestine and crush its legitimate representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. Such bestial policy has not occurred in the world since World War II, Leonid Zamyatin said.

There are not few U.S. officials who try to justify the Israeli aggression by the policy of "struggle against international terrorism." However, this is nothing but open hypocricy as it was Israel who was the first to break the armistice agreement in Lebanon, it was Israeli forces which penetrated Lebanese territory and carried out extensive air-raids on densely populated parts of Lebanese towns, Leonid Zamyatin said adding that the White House rulers do not seem to wish that concrete measures be taken to end the killing in Lebanon as indicated by the U.S. veto in the case of the U.N. resolution calling for a halt to the Israeli aggression.

The Palestinian problem must be solved in the context of political settlement of problems in the whole Middle East region, Leonid Zamyatin said in RUDE PRAVO adding that it is fully understandable that Arab countries have not put up with the Israeli occupation of their territories.

The first step to the solving of the Middle East problems should be the calling of an international conference, the Soviet representative said stressing that the Soviet Union has not once made clear its stand on this issue. [sentence as received] The Soviet Union is not indifferent to what is going on in the Middle East. This region lies in the vicinity of Soviet borders and therefore it views this situation not as an abstract problem but as an issue concerning its own security, Leonid Zamyatin stressed.

PRIMAKOV VIEWS ISRAELI GOALS IN LEBANON

LD250924 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- "What is now happening in Lebanon is a pre-planned, purposeful and large-scale action carried out by Israel with the United States' supports", said Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of Oriental Studies under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He was speaking in an interview for the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. "This operation has several objectives. A chief one is to destory the Palestinian resistance movements".

"The second one is Tel Aviv's desire to establish a new order in Lebanon headed by the forces which, in keeping with the plans of Israel and its patrons, can do everything to promote the Camp David process", Yevgeniy Primakov went on to say. "That is, to conclude a separate agreement between Israel and another Arab country that would follow Egypt's example. According to their plans, Lebanon is the one".

"Once more aim of the aggressor is to make Syria alter its resolute opposition to the Camp David collusion. For this purpose Israel intends to use the threat of attacking Syrian forces, including those stationed on its own territory. This attack can come both from the Golan Heights and from Lebanon".

"The Camp David policy is aimed at splitting the Arab world, disuniting and separating the countries of the region from one another", Yevgeniy Primakov stressed. "Working along these lines, the architects of such a policy did manage to score certain successes. Egypt, the largest Arab country, has been phased out of [word indistinct] with Israel. Watch the reaction to the developments in Lebanon. It is far from what it could be as a result of pooling efforts of the countries of the region to repulse the aggressor".

"Palestinians are not striving to destroy Israel as a state, although the imperialist propaganda keeps talking about it", Yevgeniy Primakov said. "I know this for sure, for I had meetings and detailed discussions with many Palestinian leaders. The question is to establish a Palestinian state, alongside Israel, on the western bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip presently occupied by the aggressor. If Israel resists that with the United States' unqualified support it is because it wants to annex, in one form or another, the territories captured by force, to settle Israelis there, to oust the remaining Palestinian population and to establish its control there in perpetuity".

"This is the chief aim of Israel's policy. And it is being pursued as a result of the Camp David collusion, in the first place".

U.S. SUSPENSION OF WEAPONS SALES A 'FARCE'

LD251040 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 25 Jul 82

["An Accomplice in Bloody Crimes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 25 TASS -- The newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA discribes the United States as a direct accomplice in the crimes perpetrated by Israel on Lebanese soil. "In an attempt to dissociate itself from the atrocities committed by fascist-type Zionists the U.S. administration has staged a farce with 'suspending' the delivery to Israel of pellet shells and bombs which have already killed thousands upon thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. This show has been a miserable flop", the article says.

"The 'suspension' of the delivery of pellet weapons has not really upset Israeli generals too much, for sufficient amounts of them were stocked earlier", the paper writes. "As to other types of U.S.-manufactured weapons, they, as was announced, are being and will be delivered to the 120,000-strong Israeli Army in Lebanon 'in due course'."

Apart from pellet bombs and shells, chemical weapons and napalm are being widely used in Lebanon", the paper writes. "Israeli air pirates use the newest U.S.-made planes to stage bandit raids on densely populated neighborhoods of Lebanese cities, on villages, on crowds of refugees".

West Beirut is being fired at and methodically turned into a rubble heap by missile launchers, artillery and tanks -- also produced in the United States. New combat equipment is quick to arrive from across the ocean to replace that destroyed by the patriots in the fierce fighting. At present the aggressor is eagerly awaiting an additional shipment of armaments including 75 F-16 fighter-bombers.

"Washington's lavish 'gifts' are explained by the common U.S.-Israeli interests and the joint design -- to subjugate Arab peoples of the Middle East to imperialist diktat", the paper stresses.

PRAVDA REVIEW ON 'NEW SOVIET INITIATIVES'

LD250930 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2245 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Important Initiatives" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jul (TASS) -- "The peace-loving world public is currently discussing with enormous interest Leonid Brezhnev's answers to the questions of PRAVDA", Boris Kotov says in the PRAVDA International Review.

"Deeply and objectively appraising the situation in Lebanon and its implications the Soviet leader expounded in his answers a plan marked by the seal of realism and a constructive approach of paramount actions which should be undertaken to achieve a just settlement and peace in the Near East region".

The review says that "the new Soviet initiatives are graphic testimony of our country's love of peace and the consistent and steadfast implementation of the foreign policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress. They are a serious obstacle to a realization of the expansionist designs of the Israeli invaders and their overseas inspirers. The USSR's firm and clear stance is helping to rally together the forces opposed to Israel's military adventure. An awareness is growing among these forces that the broader the range of states demanding that they aggression be curbed, the quicker and the more reliably will it be terminated."

"Our country's concrete steps are knocking the weapon of anti-Soviet slander out of the hands of those in the West and in the Arab countries who have been attempting to justify their own inaction bordering on complicity with the aggressor by propagandistic talks about some sort of 'inaction by the USSR'," the observer goes on to say. "This is particularly important if one considers the fact that in the present acute situation it is the uniting of the Arabs and their joint actions that is necessary for defending and safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Palestine people that assumes key significance".

"The reaction of the international public to the events in Lebanon and the broadening support for the Soviet proposals on this problems convincintly show that a real political vacuum is being created around the aggressor. Israel's aggression is becoming for that country a major political and moral defeat which is deepening its isolation in the international arena.

"And, of course, an ever sharper voice of protest and condemnation is to be heard throughout the world against the United States, whose obedient imperialist emissary in the Near East is Tel Aviv."

HABIB TOUR PROMOTES CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD231524 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Crude Pressure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

The White House envoy Philip Habib has left Beirut and left on a tour of several Arab capitals. This time his task is to "consult" the sides involved in the Lebanese conflict about the results of the talks with the American leadership conducted in Washington by the Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. It is obvious that Habib will again put pressure on the Arab leaders so that Israel and the United States could extract maximum advantages from the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This is evidenced, in particular, by the results of the talks in Washington. According to reports reaching here, the ministers tried to get guarantees that the United States would take measures to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territory of Lebanon.

But on the completion of the talks they expressed deep concern that Washington had avoided giving a clear-cut and precise answer to this key question since the stabilization of the situation both in Lebanon and in the Middle East as a whole depends first of all on its solution. And this despite the fact that the Arab ministers had taken a sufficiently flexible stand and proposed a plan providing at the first stage the withdrawal of Palestinian formations from Beirut to the north and east of Lebanon with the simultaneous withdrawal of Israeli troops to the country's southern areas.

Judging by everything no changes have taken place also in the American position in respect of ways of solving the Palestinian problem.

While rejecting the right of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and to create its own state Washington continues to insist on the Camp David accords. As is known, this anti-Arab collusion provides for the Palestinian only a truncated "autonomy" on Israeli-occupied territories and the implementation of which would mean the preservation and perpetuation of the regime of occupation.

So Habib, safeguarding as he is the American-Israeli interests and on getting before his tour the corresponding instructions from Washington, is actually again persistently promoting the Camp David accords which have been repeatedly and resolutely rejected by the vast majority of Arab states.

ISRAELI ESCALATION OF ATTACKS ON BEIRUT

PRAVDA Report

LD260700 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Israeli military continues escalating piratic actions against west Beirut, PRAVDA'S correspondent in Beirut Rafail Moseyev writes in the newspaper today. Israeli aircraft barbarously bombed the city for the fourth day running on Sunday. Beirut's residential districts also came under gunfire from land and sea. Tens of Lebanese and Palestinians were killed and wounded.

It is said in Lebanese political circles that the escalation of Israeli banditry in recent days has been further proof that Tel Aviv seeks by all means to thwart efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, the correspondent writes. "It is noted here, in particular," he says, "that the leadership of the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, displaying flexibility, put forward a number of constructive proposals to find a way out of the situation that has emerged. These proposals were approved by the Lebanese Government. But Tel Aviv leaders, aided and abetted by the U.S. administration, are deliberately torpedoing all efforts for the political resolution of the problem and continuing to torment besieged west Beirut."

Polonskiy Comment

LD251640 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 25 Jul 82

["The Agressor Is Backed by the USA" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, July 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Vsevolod Polonskiy writes:

The Israeli militarists continue stepping up the scale of their aggressive criminal actions in Lebanon. Bombs and shells of the aggressor are again falling on apartment blocks in west Beirut and Palestinian refugee camps, killing women, old people and children. The Israelis are tightening their strangle-hold on the western sector of the Lebanese capital. Water and electricity supplies have again been cut off from that part of the city, which increases the sufferings of 600 thousand civilians inhabiting it. The Israeli troops have also stepped up their provocative actions against the Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

All this is evidence of the fact that the Israelis assisted by American emissary Philip Habib are doing their utmost for making the Palestinians and Lebanese surrender on terms suiting the book of Tel Aviv and its overseas patrons.

Why is the aggressor continuing its outrages on the Lebanese soil? The answer is clear: The point is that the Zionist top crust of Tel Aviv is receiving all-round political and economic support of the United States. The latter regards Israel to be its policeman in the Middle East, a region which certain circles in the USA would like to turn into a "preserve" for unrestrained imperialist plunder.

Washington is not only the patron of the aggressor, it is also a direct accomplice in the crimes which its strategic ally Israel is perpetrating on the long-suffering soil of Lebanon.

In planning and implementing their aggressive plans in the Middle East, Israel and the USA take advantage of any inter-Arab differences. There is nothing new about this method for the imperialists and the Zionists: In the atmosphere of disunity, it is easier for the Israeli gendarme to make short shrift of each Arab state one by one and impose on them American-Israeli diktat. Therefore, in the present situation, when Beirut is besieged and the Israeli militarists are continuing their criminal genocide against the Arab people of Palestine, the unity of the Arabs, unity for the sake of victory of their just cause, assumes key significance!

Violence and terror have never settled any complicated international issues. The sooner an end is put to bloodshed in the long suffering land of Lebanon, the speedier prerequisites will be created for a just and durable settlement in the Middle East with due regard for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to the creation of its own independent state.

U.S. Complicity

LD241500 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 24 TASS -- The precise number of victims killed in the Israeli bombings and shellings of west Beirut on Friday is not yet known as rescue operations to save people buried under ruins are going on, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reports. According to a correspondent of the American CBS television network, Israelis used phosphorous bombs, causing gravest injuries to affected Beirut dwellers, again when they bombed the city.

There was another vigorous flare-up in artillery exchanges in the suburbs of Beirut this morning. Israeli batteries are mainly concentrating fire on the area of the airport, the aggressor's planes criss-crossing the sky above the positions of Lebanese-Palestinian detachments.

LE NOUVEAU JOURNAL, published in Paris, takes the view that the fresh series of air raids and bombardments against west Beirut undoubtedly is only a prelude to a major Israeli military operation designed to frustrate political efforts to resolve the crisis.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, speaking on army radio, threatened the city's defenders again saying that his government is not going to allow the quest for a way out of the crisis to go on for ever. He emphasised that Israel's armed thrust into Lebanon was staged "with the full agreement and understanding of the United States". Yitzhaq Shamir described "the unity of Israeli-U.S. interests" in the Lebanese issue to be "firm as steel" and expressed the conviction that the United States will continue obstructing the political moves of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations.

More evidence emerged that the United States, showing direct complicity in aggression against sovereign Lebanon, is playing an immediate role also in plans for a further escalation of the war of annihilation against the Palestinian people. According to wire services, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the U.S. President's National Security Adviser William Clark changed their plans for the weekend after obviously being advised by the Israelis about the forthcoming turn in the events in Lebanon. A Pentagon spokesman confirmed that the reason for the U.S. officials' decision was a possible quick change of the situation.

Syrian Warning

LD241044 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus July 24 TASS -- The SANA agency has quoted today a Syrian military representative as making the following statement in connection with the violation of the cease-fire on Thursday:

"In case Israel again violates the ceasefire," the statement says, "Syria will strike back with the use of various types of weapons. As a result the Israelis will suffer by far greater losses in manpower and material than they expect."

KONDRASHOV: TIME RUNNING OUT FOR ISRAEL

LD241626 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Talk by Stanislav Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer, from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Seven weeks have passed since the start of the Israeli incursion into Lebanon. It is too soon to sum up its results, but the current stage of the situation enables me to share some thoughts with you.

What can be said? The aggressor has mercilessly invaded southern Lebanon, leaving a bloody trail behind him, and has managed to strike telling blows at the military formations of the Palestinian resistance movement. But there has been no victorious blitzkrieg and the Israelis' calculations and miscalculations are both clearly visible now. They wanted within a matter of days to create such military, moral and psychological pressure, such panic if you like, that the Palestinians would be driven out of west Beirut and the Israelis could then dictate their own terms for their withdrawal and humiliate the Palestine Liberation Organization in political terms.

That is not what has happened. For 6 weeks now, Begin's and Sharon's forces have been occupying the high ground around west Beirut, blockading it, bombarding it, terrorizing it and relentlessly threatening to storm it. This is a realistic threat but let us note another aspect, too. There is also an element of bluff. The point is that to storm west Beirut is to run the risk of heavy casualities among the Israelis themselves.

Meanwhile, dissatisfaction is spreading in their army which is used to sudden, treacherous strikes. Additionally, a bloody storming of a city in which 500,000 civilians are concentrated would provoke a full-scale international outcry. Even their patrons would find it politically impossible to support such an action on Israel's part. So the threat is being used as a political lever both by Tel Aviv, which demands an immediate withdrawal of the Palestinians, and by Washington, in the person of Reagan's emissary Habib, who is negotiating with the parties to the conflict.

But here, too, there has been a misfire. What I refer to is the U.S. President's proposal, presented as a last-minute rescue bid, to land his Marines in Beirut to guard the Palestinians' passage. No one but the Israelis has accepted that proposal.

The Tel Aviv extremists are now losing their nerve because time is not on their side. In the eyes of the entire world these conquerors are at the pillory. Another point: The fate of the Palestinian people has been revealed to the world in all its dramatic and tragic dimensions as the fate of an exiled people, deprived of their home, without a national roof over its head, a people persecuted but not broken or defeated. In general terms, and in long-ranging and principled terms, the chief problem in the Near East is that of the Palestinians, that of establishing a Palestinian state. This is now realized by more and more people even in the United States.

The Soviet Union stands firm on positions of solidarity with the Arabs. The Soviet stance was again stressed in Comrade Brezhnev's answers to PRAVDA: The flames of war must be put out, aggression must be stopped and the Israeli forces must withdraw from Lebanese territory. The Arab people of Palestine must be given back their land on which they can establish their own state. This corresponds both to their natural rights and the interests of peace in the Near East, and quite simply to the concepts of justice and humanity.

MOVES TO PROTEST ISRAELI 'ATROCITIES' REPORTED

Public Commission Formed

LD231436 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Criminals Should Be Called to Account!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Soviet people at one with the entire progressive public are firmly condemning Israel's continuing barbarous aggression in Lebanon, aggression supported by the ruling circles of the USA. Wrath and anguish in the hearts of people of good will are evoked by atrocities committed by the Israeli military on Lebanese territory, but mass killings of innocent people, by the destruction of towns and the use of banned means of warfare -- -- cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs." [quotation mark as received] This has been stated by Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a prominent Soviet lawyer, who has been elected the chairman of a public commission which has just been set up in the USSR. Its purpose is to gather and make widely public the materials about the crimes of Israeli aggressors.

In the USSR and other countries of the world there are mounting waves of indignation and protests against the Israeli aggression and the Zionists' crimes in Lebanon. "Stop the aggressors," "put an end to crimes by Zionists and their oversease accomplices and patrons!" are the slogans under which meetings and demonstrations are taking place all over the world, with the participants demanding not only an end to the intervention against the sovereign Arab country but also the setting up of an international commission which would inquire into Israel's crimes. This initiative has already been supported by representatives of the World Peace Council, the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, by the Women's International Democratic Federation, and other mass public organizations. The Zionists' crimes cannot and must not remain unpunished! Of course, responsibility for Israel's aggression and for its consequences should be also shared with Israel by its patrons accross the ocean.

"A form of racism and racial discrimination" is how Zionism is qualified in the resolution passed seven years ago by the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly. An exact definition, indeed! The crimes by the Israeli aggressor in Lebanon have fully exposed the true visage of contemporary Zionism, this most reactionary ideological current which is supported by the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. The Zionist obscurantists and terrorists who are in power in Israel have made banditry and piracy a state policy, and the crimes being perpetrated on Lebanese soil at their bidding by their cruelty and barbarity are comparable only with the bloody atrocities of the fascist invaders in the years of the Second World War. "The criminals should be called to account!" is what the international public firmly demands.

Workers' Rallies Held

LD231740 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- The working people of the Soviet Union are demanding that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon should be stopped and the invader's troops should immediately withdraw from the territory of that sovereign country.

"The seamen of Latvia take the firm view that both the Begin government and the Reagan administration have their hands covered with the blood of innocent victims and that both countries are held responsible for the sanguinary lawless actions in Lebanon," Boris Lola, navigator of the Jan Rainberg trawler, declared at a rally in Riga, capital of the Soviet Baltic republic of Latvia. Thousands of Latvian instrument-makers, meallurgists, garment and textile workers, sales personnel and workers in the services industry also held mammoth protest meetings.

"They denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and demanded that it should be terminated at once. The rallies expressed unanimous approval of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President and full support to the assessments contained in Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA. Speakers emphasized that these documents offer constructive proposals for settling the situation in the Middle East.

"The path of armed confrontation, just as that of separate deals, has not brought about a settlement of the Middle East problems," said electrician V. Volkov of the Mangyshlak-Neft production amalgamation at a workers rally. "It is only an international conference," he emphasised, "that could finally put an end to the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

Fitter M. Fishman of a turbine factory in Kaluga said the Israeli invaders' crimes against civilians, old people and children, are outrageous. "The Zionists," he demanded, "must get out of Lebanon at once."

"The bloody terror unleashed by Tel Aviv on Lebanese soil is like the atrocities perpetrated by fascists during World War II," fashion designer K. Olvanesyan said at a meeting at the Yerevan-based production amalgamation Nasis. "The aggressor, encouraged by U.S. imperialists, is methodically exterminating inhabitants of Beirut which is held in a tight ring of a blockade."

Riga and Tashkent, Yerevan and Vitebsk are separated by large distances from each other but the working people of these cities, all Soviet people are firmly united in their denunciation of Israel's criminal aggression in Lebanon and the aggression's inspirer, the United States.

"Tel Aviv will not achieve anything in the Lebanese adventure except landing itself in disgrace and making itself hated," emphasised driver S. Khidoyatov from Tashkent. "The aggressors, get out of Lebanon," he demanded. This demand was also made by workers of the S.M. Korov Machine-tool factory in Vitebsk at their rally. They described Zionists' genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as repitition of the practices of Nazi Germany.

"Like all Soviet people, we are outraged by the U.S. administration's plans to expand its military presence in the Middle East," tractor-driver P. Saar said at a meeting at the Tystamaa collective farm in Estonia.

"The aggressors, get out of Lebanon," the Soviet people are demanding.

DOCTOR TELLS OF ISRAELI TREATMENT OF PRISONERS

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Begin's Sadists at Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- He was instantly felled to the floor and they started immediately beating and kicking him. His face quickly became a bloody mass. Then one of his tormentors stabbed his swollen check with a bayonet.

This is how the treatment of prisoners in Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors is described by Doctor (Muvaffak Salame), [name as received] who worked for the Red Crescent at the city hospital in Saida. Today's IZVESTIYA publishes an account by this doctor who spent two weeks in Israeli captivity.

"From the very first days of the aggression I, just like other doctors -- Lebanese, Palestinians as well as the volunteer doctors from Denmark, Finland and Norway -- had to work round the clock: There was a continuous stream of patients consisting of wounded fighting men and civilians -- old people, women and children. The hospital quickly became overcrowded. We had a shortage of blood and medicines; but we did all we could. Then the enemy started storming the town. The Israelis burst into the surviving buildings and drove everybody they found there out into the street.

Then they herded them to the sea, to the narrow coastal strip. Eventually, tens of thousands of people were concentrated there. At first our hospital was surrounded by Israeli tanks. Then soldiers burst into it. All the doctors, the entire personnel were driven outside. Then they started rounding up the wounded, those who in their opinion could take part in fighting."

"Then all of us, the wounded and the doctors, were pushed into motore vehicles and driven to the yard of the Catholic school which was turned into a centre of "initial filtration." We were all blindfolded, our hands were tied behind our backs and were were pushed to the ground and ordered not to move. Warders immediately beat up with wooden hammers every one who dared to move. This went on for four days. We were not given food or water. During the day the hot sun beat down on us while during the night we shook of cold. I heard the groans of the dying wounded... By the end of the fourth day seven wounded died from the beatings and torture. From time to time masked people accompanied by Israelis appeared in our midst. They carefully looked into our faces. On their sign the Israelis would grab someone and haul him away. We never saw these of our comrades again..."

Doctor Salame succeeded in getting out of the Israeli torture camp. But many of his colleagues, the paper writes with reference to witnesses, have extended the list of victims of the terrorist Begin and his henchmen who like so much to talk on the subject that they are "defending" in the Middle East "the banner of civilisation."

BELYAYEV COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN SITUATION

An-Nasir Praised

LD241932 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Third in series of talks by Igor Belyayev]

[Excerpts] Today, dear friends, I would like to talk to you about the enemies of the Egyptian revolution. At the time when preparations were underway in Egypt for expanding agrarian reform, industrialization and improving (?conditions) in order firmly to establish the new educational system at every state, Israel embarked on the implementation of a complete plan of military attacks on the republic with the aim of undermining the new regime in Cairo.

On 20 February 1955, the infamous well-known attack on Gaza by Israeli commandos took place. Scores of Egyptian soldiers were killed and the Cairo authorities' failure to reply in some way to Israel's challenge became obvious. 'Abd an-Nasir was then faced with the question of setting up a strong army in Egypt. Automatically, the command of the Revolution Command Council faced the most acute problem, namely where could they obtain arms for the army?

After being convinced that the United States would not give arms and military equipment to Egypt, 'Abd an-Nasir turned toward the socialist countries, bearing in mind the fact that he was fully aware that this was a risk since the West could have killed him. By asking for arms from the socialist countries, Egypt smashed the West's monopolies. Military imports to the [word indistinct] independent countries. The most important precedent for understanding the course of the historic process was established. The world socialist system, led by the USSR, became a support for Egypt in ensuring the defense of its freedom and independence. 'Abd an-Nasir's plan had far-reaching consequences so far as the Middle East was concerned, as the effect of the Israeli-Arab conflict began to (?appear).

Just as Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir expected, the Soviet Union's response was positive as was that of the other socialist countries. Military cooperation between Cairo and Moscow began to take shape and also between Egypt and other socialist countries.

Some Arab politicians and journalists perhaps could hint to me that Soviet-Egyptian military cooperation did not yield the results which were sought by 'Abd an-Nasir, such as the creation of obstacles which Israel would not be able to overcome when implementing its aggressive policy toward the Arab countries.

The Israeli Army was triumphant in the wars against Egypt and the other Arab countries in 1956 and 1967. My reply to this is that the formation of strong national armies requires a long time and huge efforts by the entire country.

What we have said does not mean that Egypt did not obtain tangible results from confronting Israel. 'Abd an-Nasir died in September 1970 but the preparations for the 1973 war against Israel in order to recapture the occupied Arab territories began when he was alive and of course with the help of the Soviet Union. Today we can say that the fourth Arab-Israeli war which began on 6 October became a victory for the Egyptian and Syrian brave soldiers and also a triumph for the national efforts by the other Arab countries which sent their soldiers to help the Egyptians and Syrians. It was also a triumph for Soviet arms over the U.S. arms which Israel had. It is not the fault of the Egyptian soldiers that As-Sadat, who capitulated at Camp David, deprived the Arabs of the chance to exploit the October 1973 success.

Thus An-Nasir was not alive but the action he had begun yielded glorious fruit. I repeat that the October 1973 war was a firm proof of this. Any attempts to convince the Arabs and the world to the contrary will not bring the results which the enemies of the Arab peoples want.

It was the Arabs' great calamity that As-Sadat deviated from everything that had led to the October 1973 war. After the death of 'Abd an-Nasir, the Egyptian Army was used to suppress the true national elements in Africa and also in provocations against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. As a result of the Camp David deals, Egypt was taken out of the Arab front confronting the Zionist aggression.

As a result of all this, several questions present themselves. Where is the nationalism of the Egyptians, I wonder? Why has it been replaced by the false Arabism which suits only Israel and the United States? It seems to me that the signs which I have mentioned are the outcome of the clear counterrevolution which began in the country of the Nile during As-Sadat's era, the counterrevolution which has created enemies for the Soviet Union as the result of antinationalism. Now what Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir struggled for must be regained: the revival of Egyptian and Arab integrity. The great revolution which is organically linked with the name of 'Abd an-Nasir, the great Egyptian patriot, will prove itself in the near future.

Call for Arab Unity

LD251838 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Fourth in series of talks by Igor Belyayev]

[Excerpts] Today I want to deal with the subject of 'Abd an-Nasir and Arab unity. The Egyptian revolution gave a strong momentum to the Arabs' anti-imperialist political unity. Here I would like to point out that the idea of Arab unity for the struggle for freedom and independence had many supporters in the Arab world even before 23 July 1952. But it is a fact that, following the Egyptian revolution which was an antifeudalist and anti-imperialist revolution, Arab unity perhaps for the first time became an important and effective factor in the balance of power in the Middle East. Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir had a great role to play in this.

'Abd an-Nasir knew that some Arab rulers had long-standing relations with the West, not only because of any specific policy, but also because of ideology. Those rulers used to say: Yes, imperialism is an enemy of the Arabs, but the Soviet Union and the other socialist states represent apostate communism and should be combated. With such words we can take more aid from the West. The best proof of this idea was Nuri as-Sa'id, who for many years occupied the political stage in Iraq. He was solely responsible for the step which the West needed to establish the Baghdad Pact.

'Abd an-Nasir used to recall the public support he received whenever he proposed a measure against the British domination of Egypt or against the Egyptian feudalists. An-Nasir used to take into account what the situation would be concerning these measures in the Arab world.

He did this too when he went to the Bandung conference of the leaders of the independent states of Asia and Africa.

The Arab liberation forces began to listen to every word coming from Cairo to guide them along the path of action, primarily against imperialism. 'Abd an-Nasir supported all the Arab national liberation movements, including those in the Arab Maghreb -- Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Egypt became the supporter of all Arabs in their anti-imperialist action. There was talk in every Arab country about Arab nationalism, but with the emphasis that it was anti-imperialist and anticolonialist. All this led to the belief in the late fifties and early sixties that the Arabs would ultimately become really free.

I believe that it is necessary that everyone should remember this, because what is happening today is abnormal. Some time ago the well-known Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal wrote about his views on Begin's visit to Cairo. From the window of his house he saw the Israeli prime minister in an open car crossing the Jala Bridge over the Nile. Begin was in Cairo. It was impossible for Begin ever to imagine that he would do that one day. It was quite unbelievable that Begin would come to Cairo one day while the Arab territories which Israel usurped in 1967 were still under occupation, as they are now still under occupation even after the return of Siani to Egypt.

In this connection I would like to recall how the Arabs reacted to the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956. A week after that aggression the Arab heads of state met in Beirut -- the same Beirut which is being besieged by the Israeli Army. All the participants at the meeting opposed the aggression and their resolutions played a very important role in confronting the tripartite aggression. I remember, too, 1958 and the events connected with the 14 July Iraqi revolution. The imperialist states landed forces in Lebanon and Jordan. 'Abd an-Nasir did not fear the imperialist muscle-flexing; Egypt stood its ground. The other Arab states supported Egypt and the imperialist West retreated.

But what can we see today? The Israeli Army has invaded Lebanon. The Arab capitals cannot agree on the convening of an Arab summit conference. A large number of Arab leaders remained silent and did not make any move in connection with the defense of the Palestinians and the Lebanese. Perhaps this is unprecedented. Something abnormal is happening. The Arab world is waiting for the United States and Israel to be ever so kind and lessen the pressure a little on Lebanon and the Palestinians.

I think that the traditions of the anti-imperialist struggle which were established in the fifties and sixties call for some actions other than this. 'Abd an-Nasir's experience in such a case is not an historic example, but an experience derived from the struggle itself which the Arabs waged with great success for their freedom and nationalist dignity and mankind.

BAYBAKOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY IN MOSCOW

LD242038 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Al-'Ayyashi Yakir, Algerian ambassador to the Soviet Union, was received in Moscow yesterday by Mr Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and Gosplan chairman. During the meeting, cordial talks took place concerning preparations for the official visit Mr Baybakov will pay to Algeria and concerning evaluation of the achievements which have been realized through bilateral relations in accordance with the decisions made during the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to the Soviet Union and the talks he had with President Leonid Brezhnev in June 1981. The two sides also touched on some current international issues, particularly the grave developments in the Middle East.

U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO SOMALIA NOTED

LD251458 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] New York, 25 July, (TASS) -- The U.S. State Department has confirmed Mogadishu radio reports that the United States has begun massive deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. A State Department spokesman indicated that the weapons are being airlifted by American Air Force transport planes. However, he declined to answer a question regarding the amount of military aid being extended to Somalia.

London, 25 July (TASS) The British paper OBSERVER notes the increasing instability of the situation in Somalia as a result of the combat activities of detachments of the Somali Democratic Salvation Front. In the newspaper's view, this is shown by the fact that after 2 weeks of intensive fighting, President Siad Barre was forced to ask the U.S. Government to fulfill a promise given 2 years ago to grant Somalia $40 million worth of military aid. The paper notes that "government troops are demoralized and there is dissatisfaction in the army with the actions of the ruling regime."

Observers are noting in this connection that the American administration's decision on deliveries of weapons to the Mogadishu authorities is evidence of its "concern over the situation in that country. This is connected with the fact that the United States has military bases in Somalia that the Pentagon is planning to use for airlifting and deploying the Rapid Deployment Forces that are to be used for the suppression of the national liberation movements in Africa and the Near East.

'NEWS AGENCIES' ON CIA ROLE IN ZIMBABWE SABOTAGE

LD260648 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Harare July 26 TASS -- Unidentified terrorists have attacked Thornhill Air Base outside the town of Gweru in Zimbabwe, Zimbabwean television reported. According to unconfirmed data, twelve combat aircraft were damaged in the raid.

Judging from news agencies' reports, the sabotage operation was performed by agents of racist-ruled South Africa. The news agencies also believe that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which is interested in destabilising the situation in the independent Republic of Zimbabwe, also took part in planning the raid.

KUZNETSOV CONFERS WITH NIGERIAN STEEL MINISTER

PM260709 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Nigerian Federal Minister of Steel Development M. Makele in the Kremlin 16 July at the latter's request.

There took place a friendly conversation in which S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Nigerian Ambassador to the USSR S.O. Oyeleke participated.

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOZAMBIQUE

EA240546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The minister of health of the USSR and president of the Soviet-Mozambique Friendship Association, Sergey Burenkov, arrived in Maputo today on an official visit to Mozambique.

He said that he was visiting Mozambique to exchange experiences with Mozambique officials in the field of health. The Soviet health minister considered the level of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of health, to be very positive.

At Maputo international airport the visiting minister was received by his Mozambique counterpart, Pascoal Mocumbi.

CUBA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL UPRISING

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD251054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikonov have sent a telegram to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The telegram says:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro: In celebrating with you the glorious revolutionary date of fraternal Cuba, National Uprising Day, 26 July, we send to the Cuban people warm greetings and expressions of comradely solidarity with the Cuban revolution. We see that in building a socialist society the Cuban people are remaining loyal to the noble spirit of Moncada and the Sierra Maestra. Cuban workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, students, soldiers and new generations of young people who are building socialism have rallied around their Communist Party and are carrying on the cause of their older brothers and fathers with honor.

We are sincerely gladdened by your successes in the development of the economy, culture, education, public health and in improving people's well-being. Under difficult international conditions, the Cuban people are displaying firmness and composure in the face of provocations and threats from American imperialism. As always, it is ready to defend its motherland and it looks to the future with confidence. The Soviet people and the friends of Cuba throughout the world resolutely support the just cause of the Cuban revolution.

The Republic of Cuba occupies a worthy place among states which stand for detente and against the intensification of the arms race and all manifestations of colonialism and racism. The Soviet Union, Cuba and all peace-loving states and progressive forces counterpose constructive steps aimed at strengthening peace and international security against the policy of imperialism, which is dangerous for the fate of mankind. Cuba's activity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and its actions in the defense of peace and of the right of peoples to free and independent development have won it high prestige.

With great satisfaction, the message says, we note that relations of complete trust and all-round cooperation have been established and are developing fruitfully between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba. The Soviet people will continue to do everything to ensure that these relations gain steadily in strength. Comrades Brezhnev and Tikhonov wished Comrade Fidel Castro and all the working people of Cuba happiness and prosperity and new achievements in all fields ofsocialist construction.

Levchenko Comment

LD241640 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] On 26 July the Cubans observe their National Uprising Day. Leonid Levchenko writes on this, recalling the establishment of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, its socioeconomic progress with the aid of other socialist countries and refers to its growing international prestige.

"Cuba is observing the current anniversary of the national uprising in a very tense atmosphere created by Washington. The American administration is carrying out a fresh attack on the Cuban revolution. It is trying to discredit it as well as to distort the peaceable nature of Cuba's foreign policy. It also wants to undermine Cuba's active role in the Nonaligned Movement. It slanders Cuba by holding it responsible for social and political changes in certain countries.

"On an invented pretext Washington has tightened the blockade against Cuba. It is trying to force its allies to curtail trade contacts with the island.

"American military vessels are patrolling Cuban shores. There is talk in administration circles about organizing an intervention against Cuba. However, no hostile actions by the United States can shatter the determination of the Cubans to protect their gains.

"Socialist Cuba is entering a new period of development. Its people are engaged in peaceful creative endeavor. Cuba's accomplishments are a tribute to those who 29 years ago lifted the banner of struggle against imperialism and the tyranny of its henchmen."

PRAVDA WELCOMES GRENADA DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD252032 Moscow TASS in English 2027 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- A party and government delegation of Grenada led by chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Bishop is to arrive on an official visit in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

"The New Jewel Movement party and the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today, "are carrying out progressive socio-economic transformations in the country, pursuing an independent anti-imperialist policy in the international arena, a policy of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, displaying solidarity with the peoples fighting for national and social liberation. Grenada is taking an active part in the Nonaligned Movement."

"Welcoming the party and government delegation of Grenada headed by the leader of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the Soviet people are expressing confidence that the visit will serve towards a further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Grenada, the interests of strengthening peace and developing international cooperation."

PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO GRENADA

PM231455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Ivanovich Sazhenev as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Grenada. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Dmitriy Petrovich Musin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Grenada, a post that he also held simultaneously with Jamaica.

BREZHNEV, MEXICAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD231454 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado congratulating him in connection with his election as president of the United Mexican States. In the reply, gratitude was expressed for the congratulations. The telegrams express the hope that friendly relations existing between the two countries will continue to develop successfully.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH BRAZIL ON COOPERATION

LD231252 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The first intergovernmental Soviet-Brazilian Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has ended its work in Brasilia with the signing of a final document. Here to comment on it is our Brasilia correspondent, Mikhail Mayorov:

For the first time the commission met at government level. The Soviet delegation was led by Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, and the Brazilian delegation was led by the Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares.

The commission noted an impressive growth in trade between the two countries. Last year it was worth $770 million. The commission decided to build up trade, first of all by ensuring mutual supplies of machines and equipment. The two sides reaffirmed their intention to jointly build an electric power station at Ilha Grande in Brazil. The session also initiated Soviet-Brazil cooperation in science and technology.

At its closing plenary meeting the head of the Brazilian delegation said that the session was a success and would clear the way for broader trade and closer economic, scientific and technical ties.

BEGINNING OF JOINT U.S.-HONDURAN EXERCISES

LD251036 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Managua July 25 TASS -- Joint exercises of U.S. and Honduran forces began in Honduras today. According to the Nicaraguan television, U.S. military transport planes are air-lifting Honduran troops and large quantitites of weapons and military equipment toward the Nicaraguan border. This crude provocation planned by the Reagan administration is actually an open step toward the beginning of a massive armed aggression against the revolutionary people of Nicaragua.

A statement circulated here by the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua calls attention to the fact that U.S. planes taking part in the exercises land near Port Lempir, the main base of the former Somoza's hangmen entrenched in Honduras.

The document says that the actions of the governments of the United States and Honduras heighten tensions in Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua, the document underlines, resolutely protests against these exercises.

Over 1,000 Participating

LD260930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] The United States continues to step up tension in the Honduras-Nicaragua border region, trying to provoke an armed conflict between the two Central American countries. U.S. military transport aircraft are transfering large contingents of Honduran troops to areas bordering Nicaragua. Honduran military authorities announced that over 1,000 soldiers and officers are being sent to the country's southern regions, along with up-to-date military technology and communications equipment.

U.S. PLANS ADVANCE POST IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

RPP

PY231816 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] It has been reported that President Reagan has proposed a normalization of the relations between his country and Argentina. This proposal has been called hypocritical in Latin America because the Yankees offered decisive support to the British colonizers during the Malvinas crisis. As the Panamanian paper EL MATUTINO writes, that conflict showed the Latin American states the true U.S. policy toward them. The moral and material support given to Albion by the gringos was the same as shooting Latin America in the back, the paper writes.

It is quite understandable that Washington's policy at that time harmed U.S. relations not only with Argentina. The new president of the country of the gauchos, Reynaldo Bignone, has stated that it will not be easy to normalize the relations between the two countries.

As is known, the so-called Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, based on inter-American relationships, was signed on Washington's initiative in 1947. Its third clause says: The parties agree that an armed attack by any state against any American country will be considered as an attack against all the American states. Consequently, when such a situation did occur, the Rio de Janeiro Treaty should have been applied. One of the countries of the area was attacked by a power not belonging to the continent, Great Britain. But it was not that event which caused a deep crisis in the whole inter-American system.

A highly justified question emerges: Why did the United States enter into an open conflict with all its southern neighbors, placing on the brink of the abyss the whole inter-American system, contrived though the measures and maneuvers of Yankeeland diplomacy? It is, of course, possible to talk about the interests of the Yankee monopolies in exploiting the islands' continental shelf, which is said to be rich in petroleum. But that is not the key to the question. The U.S. position in the South Atlantic conflict is more easily explained in terms of the military-strategic interests of the United States, which is giving a growing importance to the South Atlantic and is increasingly trying to control it. The Malvinas Islands fit well into Washington's plans. These islands close the access to the Atlantic from the south and are located a short distance from South America, where U.S. influence has become visibly weaker in the last few years. By backing Great Britain in its dispute with Argentina, Washington is trying to put psychological pressure on the intractable Latin American states. Among those intractable states, Washington puts Argentina and Brazil at the top of the list.

Today it is said and written more and more often that the United States intends to create a military base in the Malvinas with the consent of exhausted Great Britain, a sort of U.S. advance post in the South Atlantic. This is part of the so-called insular strategy of the Pentagon. It is more than clear that the conversion of the Malvinas into a Yankee fortress in the South Atlantic can only complicate the situation in the region and provide fuel for new conflicts and crises. The imperialist plans for the South Atlantic will create new centers of international tension.

IZVESTIYA Commentary

PM230925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[R. Tuchnin "International Commentary": "In the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] Since the end of hostilities in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the Anglo-Argentine conflict has entered a new phase in which the forces acting from the positions of neocolonialism are seeking to acquire major dividends for themselves. Both Britain and the United States, which reinforced their alliance during the armed operations against Argentina, are pondering the advantages to be derived from the crisis in the South Atlantic, primarily in the military-strategic field.

But so that the imperialist compact between them should not be obvious, a modest scenario has been secretly composed in which each side is assigned a specific role. While Britain, to the sound of bellicose victory fanfares, is proclaiming the unshakability of its colonial status over the islands, the Washington administration prefers to avoid taking sides in a new attempt to make itself out to be a "peacemaking intermediary" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. It is as though there had been no April address by U.S. President Reagan announcing that he was siding fully with Britain and proclaiming sanctions against Argentina. It is as though the Pentagon had not helped the British task force -- including the supply of secret intelligence data -- to carry out combat operations costing the lives of hundreds of Argentinian soldiers.

In this well-rehearsed political show if Washington intends to play the part of some "kindly uncle" allegedly persuading London to be more gracious with Argentina and not to "slight its dignity." The Washington meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Thatcher and the recent repeal of economic sanctions accompanied by White House assurances regarding its "friendly" attitude toward Argentina were presented to the U.S. press in just this propagandist key.

But all this hypocritical talk was not followed by so much as a hint of the possibility of restoring Argentina's sovereignty over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. And that is no accident: After all, the diplomatic game undertaken by Washington with Britain's active participation is geared toward trying to somehow dash the wave of anti-U.S. feeling in Latin America caused by the open U.S. siding with its British partner and to distract international public attention from the real objectives the colonialists are pursuing.

Back at the height of the conflict, the Washington administration expressed the idea that it would be no bad thing to create "multinational peacekeeping forces" on the island -- forces in which the Pentagon immediately reserved a dominant position for itself. Now the British Government has adopted this idea, intending, as the weekly AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY SAYS, to put the military bases being erected here at the United States' disposal.

Such are the sinister repercussions of colonial rule restored by force of arms on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. From their joint participation in the armed struggle against Argentina the two capitalist powers standing on positions of neocolonialism are shifting to active cooperation in the creation of their own military bridgehead in the South Atlantic designed to expand NATO's militarist base and simultaneously serve as a springboard for the struggle against the national liberation movement in the southern part of the Latin American Continent.

CIA LINKED TO LEADERS' AIR CRASH DEATHS

PM260859 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 18 July carries on page 5 a 750-word article entitled "coincidence or Assassination" by TASS correspondent O. Polyakovsky, written especially for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, The article, under the rubric "New York Calling," recounts how two Latin American leaders, Ecuador's President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and Panama's Gen Omar Torrijos, and Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubin, chief of the Joint Command of Peru's Armed Forces, all previously deemed a "special danger to U.S. interests" by President Reagan's so-called "Santa Fe Committee," died in air crashes in mid-1981. Polyakovsky quotes the U.S. DAILY WORLD, which poses "legitimate questions" on the circumstances of the deaths and concludes that the answers "should be sought" at CIA headquarters.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION'S 6-MO. REPORT

LD231650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Soviet industry has fulfilled the 6-month plan for overall volume of production, we were informed today by the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The report contains the following statistics: The increase in production compared with last year was 2.7 percent, and labor productivity rose by 2 percent. This accounts for 77 percent of the increase in production. The January-June targets were exceeded for gas, coal, production of chemical pesticides, metal-cutting machine-tools, instruments, tractors and other products, and many consumer goods, including fabrics, clothing, clocks and watches, crockery and furniture.

Individual production associations and enterprises failed to fulfil the set plans. Production of finished rolled ferrous metal strip, mineral fertilizer, cement, refrigerators, washing machines and certain other types of products was insufficient. Production associations and enterprises of the ministries of petroleum refining and the petrochemical industry, coal, the electrical engineering industry, heavy and transport machine building did not ensure deliveries of output to consumers to the full extent.

During the 6-month period the output of more than 1,200 new types of articles was assimilated and begun. The proportion of production in the top-quality category in total output exceeded 15 percent.

As for agriculture, farmers promptly carried out spring field work. The area sown to crops to be harvested this year amounts to over 214 million hectares. This includes about 124 million hectares allocated to grain and pulse crops. Livestock farmers failed to fulfil the 6-month plan for the procurement of cattle, poultry and milk. The target for the procurement of eggs was overfulfilled. The sale of vegetables to the state has increased.

The average monthly wages of blue and white-collar workers rose by almost 2.7 percent and reached R177. Payment for the work of kolkoz farmers rose by 4 percent. In all 590,000 new apartments with a total floorspace of over 30 million square meters were commissioned. However, the 6-month plan for the construction of housing and certain amenities was underfulfilled.

According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the population of our country numbers 270 million people.

Official Comments

LD241616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Commentary by Igor Pogpsov, deputy chief of the Central Statistical Administration]

[Text] The plan for the overall volume of production has been fulfilled by industry. The increment in production amounted to 2.7 percent. As is well known, the total result comes from the achievements of enterprises in all branches of industry. In the fuel and energy sectors of industry the output of electric power and some types of fuel has been increased. The largest increase has been achieved in the output of gas, which has reached 247 billion cubic meters -- 18 billion cubic meters or 8 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1981.

The national economy has received over 300 million tons of oil, including gas condensate, and over 360 million tons of coal. The amount of electricity produced was 686 billion kilowatts.

In the engineering industry and metal-working industry production has increased by 5 percent. Here it should be noted that there has been a greater increase in the output of industrial robots, the production of which has doubled, and also in the output of machine tools with computer control systems, instruments, automation devices, computer equipment and spare parts for such equipment.

There has seen a notable increase in the output of industrial equipment for the oil and gas industry, gas pumping equipment for the compressor stations of gas pipelines, and also pipe-laying machines, which is important for the construction of long-distance gas pipelines, including the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export pipeline.

The production of many types of agricultural machinery has increased. The plan for the output of tractors, agricultural machines, machines for animal husbandry, and fodder production has been fulfilled.

At the same time some ministries have allowed serious lagging behind to occur in the implementation of their planned tasks. There has been a failure in the implementation of the plan for the production of rolled metal, mineral fertilizers, timber, cement and certain other products.

The output of consumer goods has received careful attention. The production of the foodstuffs industry and the production of cultural and household goods has shown an overall increase of 3 percent. It must be noted that in a number of ministries and certain republics the possibilities are not fully exploited for increasing production of consumer goods, for making broader use of domestic reserves, of local sources of raw materials and materials for the production of goods.

Agricultural workers are facing responsible tasks. The May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Food Program adopted by the plenum demand that great efforts be made in the sphere of the provision of foodstuffs for the country. As was emphasized at the plenum, the Food Program should yield its first fruits by the end of this year. The harvesting work is now growing in intensity throughout the country. Crops are to be harvested from a total area exceeding 214 million hectares. In the first 6 months of this year the population has received from the public consumption funds a total of R62 billion in grants and allowances. This is 4.6 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1981. At present, taking into account these grants and allowances, the remuneration of workers and other employees amounts to R242 per month.

The turnover of retail trade has increased. A large number of houses and cultural and other facilities have been constructed. The population received 590,000 new well-appointed apartments.

The state of affairs in the economy is largely determined by the development of transportation. The scale of transportation in our country is enormous. It is sufficient to note that the trade turnover of all types of transportation was 3.5 trillion tons per kilometer. Passenger turnover reached 437 billion passengers per kilometer. [figure as heard] However, the requirements of the national economy in the transportation of goods are still not being fully satisfied. The state of affairs in the transportation of goods on the railroads has not imporved.

Now about the results of capital construction. Builders have put into operation production assets [osnovniye fondy] worth over R30 billion or 7 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1981. A number of large production capacities have been brought into service. But there remains much to be done to improve work in this industry. Thus, in the first 6 months of 1982 the plan for the entry into operation of production assets and a number of production capacities has not been fulfilled.

In the first 6 months of this year the number of workers employed in the national economy was 1.2 million more than in the corresponding period last year and amounted to almost 114 million people. The population received payments and benefits amounting to R62 billion from the public consumption funds. This is 46 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1981. Now, taking into account these payments and benefits, the wages of workers and employees are R242 per month. In the past 6 months the implementation has been continuing of measures envisaged by the program of social development and the raising of the people's well-being adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The wage rates and salaries of workers and employees of the coal industry and mine construction of the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins were increased. In a number of industries the introduction of bonus payments for length of service continued.

The turnover of retail trade has increased, but unfortunately the growing demand of the population for certain goods is still not being fully met. A large volume of houses and social and cultural amenities have been built during the first 6 months. The population received 590,000 new well-appointed apartments. The population of our country on 1 July 1982 reached 270 million.

The improvement of organizational work, the development of socialist competition and the discovery and utilization of reserves should ensure for the remaining period of the year a further increase in production, the correction of shortcomings within individual enterprises and ministries and a rise of productivity in agriculture and animal husbandry in order to ensure the fulfilment and overfulfilment of state plans for the procurement of grain crops, meat, milk and vegetables, as well as the timely processing and preservation of agricultural products.

RSFSR Fulfills Plan

LD241530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishes the report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of the implementation of the state plan for the country's economic and social development in the first half of the year. The Russian Federation, in particular, fulfilled the plan by 101 percent. The volume of production increased by 2.1 percent in comparison with the same period last year, and labor productivity by 1.9 percent.

GORBACHEV WRITES ARTICLE ON FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

LD231956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] "The Food Program and the Tasks of Land Improvement" is the title of an article published in the 10th issue of the Journal KOMMUNIST, which has just come out, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The author emphasizes that the Soviet people welcomed with profound satisfaction the results of the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The warm approval and unanimous support for the outcome of the plenum and the Food Program on the part of party organizations and work collectives gives ground for confidence that the great goals the party has fixed on the food front will be successfully met. The decisions of the May plenum are designed to bring about a further increase in the welfare of millions of people. So the struggle to carry them through is vital to millions of working people in the towns and countryside. Each branch engaged in material production, all republics, krays, oblasts and rayons, each kolkhoz and sovkhoz and each working collective must contribute to the implementation of the Food Program.

Comrade Gorbachev goes on to point out that the food Program can be carried out by consistently implementing the decisions of the May Central Committee plenum, which are a logical follow-up to the line formulated at the March 1975 plenum. The May plenum is the latest result of the further creative development of the party's contemporary agrarian policy, the result of the profound changes taking place both in the agro-industrial complex and in the country's economy as a whole.

Our country's experience in economic and cultural construction unambiguously shows that major strategic targets are met with greatest success on the basis of strategic integral programs. The integrated approach to the tasks set is a feature of the entire Food Program. (?It enables) all levels of agriculture and the industries that serve it to be bound together in a single organism, the management and stimulation of the increase in output to be improved, and the requisite proportions and balance to be secured among the various branches of the agro-industrial complex as they develop. On that basis, the efficiency of agricultural production will grow and the rates of its production will rise.

The final results of the implementation of the plenum's decisions should be, in addition to the establishment of a reliable source of food, a considerable improvement in the operation of the country's entire economy. Comrade Gorbachev's article emphasizes that the solution of such major tasks implies a further increase in the standard of the work of party, soviet and economic bodies, the assimilation by them and by all employed in the agroindustrial complex of the achievements of science and advanced experience, and the ability to make use of intensive factors for increasing output. That is an indispensable condition of the implementation of the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FOR JUNE REVIEWED

PM260701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under the general headline: "Let Us Fulfill What Has Been Planned! All-Union Competition Diary: Industry"]

[Text] The results of the work of the country's industry in June have been reviewed. The monthly plan for the volume of output sold was fulfilled by 100.9 percent. In the competition to greet fittingly the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the collectives of many associations and enterprises reported the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the second quarter and of the first 6 months, and coped with pledges to commission and start up new capacities, improve output quality and reduce its prime cost. In Ekibastuz, for example, four power units with an overall capacity of 2 gigawatts were commissioned at Gres-1, and the power workers of Navoi brought their station up to design capacity. In West Siberia 900 billion cubic meters of gas have now been obtained since the deposits began to be worked. The 2-millionth tractor rolled off the Kharkov tractor plant's production line, and the Chardzhou chemical plant in Turkmenia expanded its output of granular fertilizer. Thus, the worker collectives are responding efficiently to the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum decisions.

During the month as a whole the increase in industrial output was 3 percent in comparison with last June. Labor productivity increased accordingly by 2.1 percent. The highest rates of output growth were achieved by associations and enterprises of chemical and petroleum machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, the gas industry, instrument making and several other sectors.

A considerable amount of gas and coal was extracted, a large quantity of mineral fertilizers and tires was manufactured, and motor vehicles, machines and equipment, agricultural equipment, instruments, automation facilities and control systems, cultural, consumer and domestic goods, fabrics, leather footwear and foodstuffs were manufactured in excess of the June plan. This is evidence that most collectives are successfully fulfilling the pledges adopted for the second year of the 5-year plan and are continuing to find and make use of more and more new reserves to improve the efficiency and quality of their work.

However, there are still some laggards. Thus, enterprises of the Chemical Industry Ministry (in volume of output sold) and the Main Administration of Microbiological Industry (in normative net output) did not cope with the June targets. While volume indicators were fulfilled in certain sectors, the planned deliveries of items on the products list were not ensured. Metallurgy workers, in particular, greatly undersupplied their consumers with finished rolled metal, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry undersupplied cement and those of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances undersupplied refrigerators. One of the crucial conditions for the rhythmic and balanced operation of all sectors of the national economy is to observe delivery discipline and contractual obligations.

Practice shows that success is most appreciable and stable wherever skillful use if made of advanced experience and scientific achievements and where competition effectiveness is enhanced.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution, published in June, on the work of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry to save materials and labor resources directs ministries, departments and labor collectives toward a decisive switch to intensive methods of management and better use of production capacities, raw materials, fuel and electricity.

Developing the working people's initiative, involving them more broadly in the struggle against losses and being concerned to create the conditions for highly productive work everywhere means laying the foundation for the successful fulfillment of plans and pledges.

TRADE OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CURRENT TASKS, PROBLEMS

LD241744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Interview with Petr Dmitriyevich Kondrashov, first deputy ministry of trade, by unidentified correspondent from the "Aktuality" program on Trade Workers Day -- live or recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Kondrashov] First of all, on behalf of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade, I would like to cordially congratulate all workers in Soviet trade on the festive occasion, to wish them good health, good luck and great successes in labor, which is complex and very important for our society. Two most important factors determine the atmosphere of the festive occasion of Trade Workers Day this year. These are the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum, which adopted the Food Program, in which trade is alloted an important role, and the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted at the beginning of this year on measures to further develop trade and improve trade services to the population in the 11th 5-Year Plan period, in which the main guidelines for our work in trade in the next few years are defined.

[Question] Petr Dmitriyevich, I would like you to dwell in greater detail on those tasks which now have to be resolved by trade workers in connection with the fulfillment of the Food Program.

[Answer] The Food Program places great responsibility on trade. The demand has to be known well and manufactured goods should be ordered in the necessary quantity and range. It is necessary to strive persistently to obtain from industry deliveries on only ordered goods to trade and to encourage and prompt the production of reserves for their output. There are reasons for such a statement, especially since in the first 6 months of this year, industry did not deliver to trade individual goods to the sum of more than R 4.1 billion. This concerns enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Light Industry.

No less important are the tasks to better organize the regular trade in available goods so there are no lines [ocheredi] and so that other inconveniences for purchasers should not arise. One of the means of organizing trade thus is to extend the network of shops which have already recommended themselves well, the self-service type. Since the means for the construction of such shops are as yet limited, it has been decided, beginning this year, to begin the reconstruction of existing, suitable shops, self-service stores, on an extended front according to area.

TSENTROSOYUZ OFFICIAL ON ROLE OF COOPERATIVES

LD231730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jul (TASS) -- Almost half the population of the USSR is served by a trade network of consumer cooperatives which comprises around 60 million people. This was announced by Aleksey Smirnov, chairman of the board of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives [Tsentrosoyuz] , speaking at a press conference today for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Smirnov stated that the Soviet consumer cooperatives utilize a solid and constantly developing material and technical base for purchasing around 60 varieties of agricultural produce and raw materials from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and private plots. A considerable part of this produce they process themselves.

The director of Tsentrosoyuz noted that the consumer cooperatives have actively joined in the implementation of the Food Program. It is preparing to purchase, partially process and sell to the population this year 1 million tons of meat and 16.5 millions tons of potatoes, vegetables, various fruits and cucurbits. During the 1981-85 5-year plan period the cooperatives will increase the sale of food industry produce to the population by 30 percent.

Aleksey Smirnov stated that Tsentrosoyuz maintains business links with the cooperative workers of 107 countries. Contacts with the cooperative workers of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are being expanded. Tsentrosoyuz is helping them in training cadres. Trade with the cooperative organizations of the capitalist countries is also expanding.

Touching on the international cooperative movement, Smirnov noted that it has accumulated a great deal of experience in the cause of defending the cooperative workers and their associations from the offensives of the monopolies. The international cooperative alliance, which is made up of 156 national and 7 international organizations, is actively assisting in the development of the cooperative sector in young states and is helping the strengthening of international cooperation.

ENGINEERS TO INCREASE GAS PRESSURE IN PIPELINES

LD231638 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Leningrad July 23 TASS -- The speed and volume of gas transportation over long distances are soon to be increased. To make this possible Soviet engineers suggested increasing pressure in the pipelines from 55-76 to 100 atmospheres. It is under such pressure that natural gas will be transported through one of the sections of the Urengoy-western-frontier-of-the-USSR trunk pipeline which is to take Siberian gas to West European countries. The experimental section of the pipeline was designed by the Giprospetsgaz institute in Leningrad.

Stanislav Voltekuns, [name as received] director of the institute, said to a TASS correspondent that a compressor station with five gas-pumping units with a capacity of 25 megawatts is to be built on the northern section of this steel artery. This equipment, which is being put into production in Leningrad, will help create the required pressure on the experimental section of three hundred kilometers. Very strong multi-layer pipes, developed in the Ukraine, will be laid there.

Stanislav Voitekunas [name as received] stressed that greater pressure in gas pipelines is considered a most rational way to increase the volume of gas transportation. In recent years this was achieved by progressively increasing the diameter of pipes, but now it has reached an optimum size -- about 1.5 meters (it does not pay economically to supply heavier pipes to difficult-of-access areas to be crossed by the gas pipeline). Meantime it is possible to increase pressure in the steel arteries to 120 atmospheres, as much as is permitted by the strength of the materials now in use.

Soviet specialists believe that the construction of trunk gas pipelines with a pressure of 100 atmospheres will be started in 1985. The first such line is to be built for a gas deposit, the biggest one so far discovered in the USSR, on the Yamal Peninsula, within the polar circle.

OIL PROSPECTING BEGINS OFF SAKHALIN ISLAND

LD230930 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- Soviet geologists have started scheduled geophysical surveying and exploratory drilling at the much-promising Odoptinsky gas field off the Soviet far eastern island of Sakhalin. Drilling is done by a rig belonging to the Soviet Union.

"It has now been proved that Sakhalin Island's continental shelf," Vladimir Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade, told a TASS correspondent, "has commercially viable oil and gas reserves." He said the Soviet Union is prepared to continue its cooperation with Japan in prospecting for and tapping oil and gas on the condition of the strict observance by the sides of the existing agreements and accords.

The Soviet Union was recently visited by Sadao Kobayashi, president of the Sakhalin Oil Development Corporation. He met with officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the national Ministry of the Gas Industry to discuss the prospects of business links between Soviet and Japanese organisations.

The corporation was set up under the Soviet-Japanese general agreement of 1975 on bilateral cooperation in prospecting and producing oil and gas off the coast of Sakhalin and supplying part of the output to Japan.

Drilling operatons will this exploration season be mainly performed at the Odoptinskiy field. As to another promising off-share deposit near Sakhalin, the Chaivinsky one, emphasis there has shifted to questions of the practical organisation of oil and gas production and the transportation of the two types of fuel to Japan.

Economists are currently studying the economic expediency of building a gas liquefaction factory in the area of Chikhacheva Zaliv in the Soviet Union and a port for accepting tankers to carry gas to Japan.

MACHINE BUILDERS VIEW FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

PM260903 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 2

[N. Timchenko report: "Automating Production"]

[Excerpts] Instrument makers are faced with formidable tasks in accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical advances in the various sectors of the country's agroindustrial complex. An enlarged session of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems collegium and the presidium of the Machine Builders and Instrument Makers Trade Union Central Committee was held on 8 July to discuss the tasks facing the sector in further developing and increasing the output of instruments, automation and computer equipment, and control systems in order to implement the USSR Food Program.

Taking part in the session's work were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-25 JUL REPORTED

LD240218 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 21-25 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 July

Novosibirskaya Oblast now has 1/2 million tons of coarse fodder stored by farms. (0001 GMT)

Farms in the Eastern rayons of the RSFSR are starting to harvest grain crops; the first few thousand hectares of grain have been harvested to date by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Primorskiy and Khabarovskiy Krays and Amurskay Oblast. In West Siberia, the first cuts have been made on the fields of Novosibirskskaya Oblast and Altayskiy Kray. In Orenburgskaya Oblast, cereals have been cut on almost 250,000 hectares. As a whole, by the end of 20 July, various grain crops had been cut in the republic on 5.8 million hectares, which is a little over 8 percent of the whole area under the crops. In the European part of the country, reaping has recently started in the south of the Central Chernozem Zone and on many farms of the mid-Volga Region. Together with harvesting, preparations are under way everywhere for the coming winter-crop sowing. This starts as early as 25 July in Kirovskaya Oblast. RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes intend to considerably expand sowing of winter rye this year. (0204 GMT)

Kazakhstan's Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Chimkentskaya Oblasts have completed the year's plan for haylage-making. Silage corn is now being harvested. The first hundred thousand tons of silage have already been made. Farms have also procured more than 70,000 tons of vitamin grass meal for the winter. (0600 GMT)

Cereal crops are being harvested in Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. Winter wheat occupies 65,000 hectares. According to the republic's minister of agriculture, a good harvest of winter grain is in prospect. Early spring crops are also in good condition. Winter crops, early spring crops and pulse crops are to be harvested on more than 100,000 hectares this year. Winter barley and wheat have been flattened; on some farms stunted grain is also to be found. (2040 GMT)

22 July

Preparations for the forthcoming winter sowing on RSFSR farms were reviewed at a session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. It was reported that the farmers of the republic are to expand the area sown to winter rye 1 and 1/2 times. Production of this crop will be increased this year. Quite a good harvest of this crop is now ripening in the fields. This autumn the new, high yield strains Oskhod and (Chulpan) will be used more widely; the seeds are already prepared. An augmented application of fertilizer is to be made on the fields set aside for rye, and a high level of agrotechnology is to be used. Let us add that the Food Program provides for ensuring a steady rise in production of winter rye in the coming years in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and other regions. Farms in Volgogradskiy Rayon and in the Urals will be the first to start winter sowing as early as in the next few days. (0200 GMT)

Harvesting has started in the Central Chernozem Zone. Mass cutting of early grains was started today by Belgorod farmers who are to harvest winter and spring crops from more than 700,000 hectares. (0204 GMT)

Farmers in the southern rayons of Penzenskaya Oblast today began selective cutting of grain crops; 785,000 tons are to be sold to the state this year. (0204 GMT)

According to reports, 1,000 tons of grain have now been delivered to reception points in Saratovskaya Oblast. Don machine operators have begun harvesting grain from the second million hectares. Harvesting is gaining momentum in northern Ossetia where farms have almost completely finished barley harvesting and are now sowing fodder crops on cleared fields. Dagestan has begun mass processing of fruit and vegetables at the canning plants. (0400 GMT)

In Kazakhstan the grain harvesting has been completed on the first million hectares; almost 500,000 hectares were cut and threshed in the last week. (0600 GMT)

In Belorussia, farms have begun a second cutting of perenial sown and natural grasses. Despite poor weather, more than 5 million tons of haylage has already been made, considerably more than last year. (0600 GMT)

In the Chuvash ASSR, machine operators have completed harvesting of perennial grasses. ARound 15,000 tons of vitamin rich grass meal has been made. (0600 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, half the area of sown and natural grasses have been cut to date -- about 700,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Nikolayevskaya Oblast have started a 10-day period of shock grain harvesting. The unprecedented rain and hail storms in July delayed the harvest and, in many parts, flattened the crop. In order to avoid waste, the Nikolayevskaya Obkom called the 10-day drive. (0800 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray, machinery is being switched from those rayons where the harvest has ended to those where it has just begun because of the bad weather. In the kray as a whole, grain has been cut over 1,297,000 hectares; the average yield is about 30 quintals per hectare of grain. Forage storing is also well under way and in some rayons this year, wages are being paid in accordance with the quality of fodder procured; in other words, the higher the quality of the feedstuff, the higher the payment made. This has resulted in better quality hay being gathered than had been the case last year. (1100 GMT)

In Lvovskaya Oblast the harvest has ended except for the mountain regions. In Nikolayevskiy Rayon, clover or alfalfa had been sown in spring under winter wheat or spring barley and now about 30 quintals of breadgrain is being reaped per hectare. In the autumn, one expects to get from 80 to 100 quintals of green fodder mass per hectare from the same field. This two-tier system is proving a success: In the following year the clover will be cut up to three times and produce from 300 to 350 quintals of mass per hectare; in some cases, if the growth is good, the clover or alfalfa is kept for a 3d year. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting of barley has started in Saratovskaya Oblast. The area sown to this crop was expanded by 200,000 hectares this year, and now amounts to 1.7 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

The first 100,000 tons of hay have been laid in in Kurganskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Penzenskaya Oblast; workers from towns are helping with the work. This year the oblast had pledged itself to deliver 985,000 tons of grain to the state. (1230 GMT)

It is reported from Rostov that the first million tons of grain will be delivered to elevators soon. (1530 GMT)

Farms in north Ossetiya have almost completed the harvest of barley and started cutting wheat. The harvest-transport complex is functioning smoothly. Adapted pea harvesters are being used to cut flattened bread-grain, thus reducing losses. (2300 GMT)

23 July

Kirovogradskaya Oblast has sold the first 50,000 tons of grain to the state. Reaping began later than usual, but almost 1/2 the bread grain has already been windrowed. (0600 GMT)

Southern and central rayons of Udmurtiya have begun cutting rye. Farmers plan to havest 1.2 million tons of grain this year. (0600 GMT)

The first tons of grain of the new harvest have been accepted by elevators in the south of Voronezhskaya Oblast. Over 650 harvesting and transportation teams are engaged in field work. (1300 GMT)

Record results have been achieved in past 24 hours by farmers of the Don region. They have reaped grain crops on over 170,000 hectares. (1300 GMT)

Corn harvesting has started in Uzbekistan. (1300 GMT)

Two kolkhozes in Rostovskaya Oblast have prefulfilled their yearly and 5-year-plan grain delivery plans. In the past 24 hours, 172,000 hectares have been reaped and 100,000 tons of grain have been supplied to elevators in the oblast -- the best performance of the season. (1530 GMT)

The first 500,000 tons of grain have been laid in in Stavropolskiy Kray. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of corn has started in southern Uzbekistan, with yields of 90 quintals per hectare and more. It is intended to increase production to 2 million tons. (1530 GMT)

Belorussia has begun harvesting. Farms of Brestskaya Oblast are the first to have started the separate harvesting of winter rye, wheat and barley. (2104 GMT)

The rate of harvesting is gathering pace in Saratovskaya Oblast. Saratov grain growers have already harvested grain from 500,000 hestcares. (2104 GMT)

24 July

SELSKAYA ZHIZN reports that Azerbaijan grain harvesting has entered its final stage. Winter barley and wheat have been threshed from almost 90 percent of the area. The harvest took place in rather unfavorable weather conditions. More than 1.5 million hectares are under sugar beet cultivation in the RSFSR. This is almost 1/2 the 3.8 million hectares given to sugar beet cultivation throughout the USSR. One of the largest zones for the cultivation of that crop is the Central Chernozem Zone oblasts -- Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya Oblasts. A great network of sugar factories has been created here. Russian sugar beet growers have more than once attained great successes, but in recent years, unfortunately, it has more often been necessary to speak of shortcomings in the organization of the country's greatest sugar beet workshop. On many farms, the harvest has decreased; the area under sugar beet has been reduced. IZVESTIYA has written of the need to increase the efficiency of sugar beet growing, to introduce industrial technology, to reduce the disproportionately large expenditure of manual labor on plantations. It states today that the local administrative and economic organs have self-critically analyzed the situation in that important branch of land husbandry and have drawn up a set of measures to overcome their shortcomings. A strenuous struggle is taking place on the sugar beet growing fields of Russia for the harvest. (0100 GMT)

Over 100,000 hectares of grain have been threshed in the last 24 hours in Rostovskaya Oblast; 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to elevators. (0400 GMT)

Preharvest check-ups are being held in many parts of Altayskiy Kray today, mainly to assess the aftermath of the dry summer and prepare equipment. Many combines are being reequipped to reap stunted and sparse grains. Particular emphasis is placed on sealing the machines and equipping them to gather all the straw. (0800 GMT)

Mass wheat harvesting has started in the mountain region of north Ossetiya with yields of up to 35 quintals per hectare. All the able-bodied population in Altayskiy Kray is laying in fodder today. Reaping of sown grasses is nearing completion; bringing in the hay and haylage is underway. Where machines cannot be used, the grass is reaped by hand; 1.5 million tons of coarse fodder, over 40 percent of the plan target, has been laid in. (1100 GMT)

Orlovskaya Oblast has started harvest work. Today the majority of rayons have started cutting rye. The amount of land given over to this crop has been doubled, now 160,000 hectares. Farmers plan to conclude work in 20 working days, but it is not an easy task because crops have been twisted by winds and to cope, farmers have placed special attachments on harvesting equipment. (1400 GMT)

Ryazanskaya Oblast farmers will deliver 800,000 tons of grain to the state. This is 140,000 tons more than originally intended. Farmers in southern Udmurtskaya ASSR are cutting rye; the acreage totals 330,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

25 July

The harvest in the southern part of Krasnodarskiy Kray has already been collected. Earned and pulse crops have been harvested on an area of 1.5 million hectares. (0004 GMT)

In Mordovskaya ASSR, grasses have been cut on 200,000 hectares, which is about 85 percent of the area under grasses for fodder. (0100 GMT)

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, farmers of Zaporozhskaya Oblast have delivered 250,000 tons newly harvested grain. (0104 GMT)

Hay, haylage and vitaminized grass meal are being prepared for winter fodder in Tuvinskaya ASSR. More favorable conditions have prevailed this year, allowing a firm fodder base. The first cutting of perennial grasses is now coming to an end. (0200 GMT)

The harvest of corn for grain has begun in southern Uzbekistan. In Surkhandaryinskaya Oblast, yields of 90 or more quintals per hectare are being obtained. (0204 GMT)

In Krasnodarskiy Kray, 1 million tons of grain have been delivered to reception points. (0400 GMT)

During the "fodder month" that has just ended in Mariyskaya ASSR, farmers procured 220,000 tons of coarse fodder, 190,000 tons of silage and 15,000 tons of vitamin-rich grass meal. This is twice as much as the fodder prepared during last year's fodder month. Before the cutting began, 32 ventilated haylofts were built; another 34 storage spaces are nearing completion. Two-thirds of the silage laid in has been treated with preserving agents. Mariyskaya ASSR farmers have pledged to procure three times as much fodder this season as last year. (0630 GMT)

The harvest has started in Bryanskaya Oblast; it began in southwestern areas first. Grain crops are to be gathered in from 700,000 hectares One-third of this area is occupied by rye, the main food crop. (0800 GMT)

CPSU CONFERENCE SETS ARGRICULTURE'S REQUIREMENTS

PM260725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Conference at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 16 July there was a conference of the secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, industrial enterpreses and construction sites at the CPSU Central Committee. Under discussion were questions of accelerating the construction and commissioning of industrial enterprises for the manufacture of mineral fertilizers, chemical plant-protection agents, microbiological products and the raw material for them, in light of the requirements stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee (May) 1982 plenum.

The report on these questions was delivered by L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politbur and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The conference participants noted that for the successful implementation of the Food Program, great significance will be attached to further expanding the chemicalization of agriculture and to arable farming's fuller provision with mineral fertilizers and other chemical products. In this connection, emphasis was placed on the particular need for the consistent fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev's instructions that party, soviet and economic organs, trade unions and the Komsomol must devote maximum attention to the timely commissioning of agroindustrial complex installations, including chemical industry projects, at the country's shock construction sites.

The current 5-year plan is faced with increasing the output of mineral fertilizers some 50 percent and almost doubling the output of feed additives. The prompt construction of new production facilities and the fuller utilization of the capacities already created are essential to the attainment of the set targets. At the same time, the conference noted the existence of substantial shortcomings in this work. Serious criticism was leveled at the leaders of ministries and departments as well as a number of local party committees who are not paying proper attention to the construction sites of the mineral fertilizer and microbiological industry and are not creating the conditions for the rapid commissioning and startup of new installations.

It was proposed that the ministries, departments and local party committees immediately adopt measures to surmount the laggardness that has been allowed to occur and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan in terms of the commissioning of production capacities. In this connection, the construction and machine-building ministries are instructed to provide construction sites with the requisite manpower, materials, equipment and subassemblies as swiftly as possible.

The central committees of the union republic communist parties and the party kraykoms and obkoms are called upon to step up their organizational and mass political work to mobilize the labor collectives for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans for the construction of all installations which will ensure the increased production of mineral fertilizers and other chemical products, bearing in mind that this is one of the most important conditions of a swifter increase in food products.

Taking part in the work of the conference were N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, N.V. Martynov and I.T. Novikov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; the chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; responsible workers of the USSR Council of Ministers; the AUCCTU; the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR People's Control Committee.

SALYUT-7'S OVERFLIGHTS, PHOTO SESSIONS REPORTED

LD231122 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 23 Jul 82

["Orbit After Orbit" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow Mission Control Centre July 23 TASS -- Antoliy Berezevoy and Valentin Lebedev are completing their tenth work week on board the orbital research station Salyut-7.

In accordance with the programme of studying the Earth's natural resources and the environment the crew fulfilled a new cycle of visual observations and took pictures of separate areas of the Soviet Union's territory using MKF-6M, and Kate-147 cameras, spectro- and radiometric equipment. This was done during flight over areas of the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Black and Caspian Seas and the Central Asian republics.

During the past days experiments were also held to measure the optical density of various layers of the terrestrial atmosphere and to study its chemical composition. Medical experiments are included in today's programme. Thus, the cosmonauts will have their cardio-vascular system studied as they perform physical exercises on the veloergometer. Time has also been alloted for checking various systems, instruments and equipment.

According to telemetric data and reports from orbit, all the onboard systems of the space complex Salyut-7- Soyuz T-5 - Progress-14 are functioning normally. Anatoliy Berezevoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling well. Work on the near-terrestrial orbit is being fulfilled in accordance with the planned programme.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE WORK; SURVEY WHEAT CROPS

LD240850 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 24 Jul 82

["Outer Space Exploration for the Benefit of Agriculture" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are carrying out a complex of exploration for the benefit of agriculture within the framework of the programme Kolos (wheat ear) from board the orbital research complex Salyut-7 -- T-5 -- Progress-14.

The main work is under way in Krasnodar territory (in the south of the Russian Federation). The main subject of research are the vast winter wheat crops. The mission of the cosmonauts in orbit is to identify various phenomena within the areas under observation by the colour, shape and structure, and place on record in the spacecraft log the results of observations, making drawings of all they see,

The data of space science is used in practice to increase the effectiveness of agricultural production. The whole of this work is headed by the agrospace research center of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. In perspective, when a world-wide satellite system is created, there will be a real opportunity to forecast the food situation not only in individual areas. It will become quite possible not only to forecast the yield, but evaluate the use of the fodder base of stock-rearing and the placing of the main crops. The space system will become a base, as it were, which will make it possible to manage agriculture more effectively within the framework of the Soviet Union's agroindustrial complex.

A real basis for this highly promising effort is laid already today due to the operation of the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz.